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Artist: G. V. Chandwadkar

C. Rajagopalachari, India's Governor-General-Designate

(See Page 3)

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS-IX

Ten Minutes From The Electric Chair

By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

Famous Detective, forgery expert and criminologist.

He was granted a full pardon for the murder he never committed! Edward Larkman, a notorious New York criminal, with 24 convictions to his credit, is sentenced to the chair for the alleged murder of Ward J. Pierce, Paymaser of the Art Metal Company. Mrs. Gertrude Newman, Lawyer for Larkman, is positive that he was telling the truth in spite of his lengthy record. Fifteen minutes before the time set for execution—when Larkman was being led to the death cell—the Governor commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life—on the persistent appeal of Mrs. Newman. How his innocence is finally proved is narrated in this ninth of our stranger-than-fiction series.

One of the three masked bandits turned viciously in the direction East Ward J. Pierce, the paymaster of the Art Metal Company, 828 of Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York.

"This is for you!" he shouted and calmly fired two bullets into the defenceless man's stomach.

As Pierce's dying body slumped to the floor, the three bandits scooped up the payroll money and tore out of the office before the employees waiting outside the pay-window quite realised what had happened.

To the chagrin of the investigating detectives, although there were plenty of witnesses, none of them had seen the bandits' faces and none of them seemed very clear about it afterwards.

However, one woman, a Miss Dorothy J. Littlewort, whose father worked at the plant, told the detectives that she had caught a fleeting glimpse of the bandits as they raced from the office to their waiting car.

"That's The Man!"

"I was sitting in my own car waiting for father when it happened," she said. "There seemed something very familiar about one of the men. From the back he seemed to run rather like a fellow I knew at High School. I couldn't help noticing it at the time. It wasn't the fellow I used to know but someone very like him. I've got a feeling I've seen the same chap around before."

At police headquarters, after spending hours thumbling through the files, Miss Littlewort finally identified the photograph of Edward Larkman as the man she had seen.

"That Larkman is a tough customer," one of the detectives remarked. "He's been convicted 24 times altogether—mostly for burglary and theft. He is going to be a hard man to find".

He was right. Although they combed New York for days on end, the police could find no sign of Larkman.

In the early hours of the morning of August 22, some ten days later, the crew of a police patrol car became interested in the suspicious actions of three men who drove past them in an automobile. The police car speeded up, but as it drew level the three men slammed on the brakes, jumped out and started to run. One of them was Edward Larkman.

Larkman and another man, Harold Latshaw, escaped. The third man, Joseph Marusza, was captured. Latshaw was also picked up some days later.

Larkman Tracked Down

There was no further trace of Larkman for a further two months when the detectives working on the case questioned a boy named Jerry Nugent who lived at La Salle, Niagara Falls.

To their surprise, Nugent claimed that Larkman had told him he had been concerned in the Pierce killing and intended going on to Detroit to get away from the police.

The following January, the wanted man was arrested at Detroit and brought back to New York for trial.

Larkman denied all knowledge of the murder.

"I had nothing to do with it," he told the detectives. "The time that hold-up was staged, I was at a wedding at S.S. Peter and Paul's Church. My brother-in-law's sister was getting married to a chap named Alexander Rosinski. They can prove it. And so can my family. The celebrations went on for two days and nights and I only left the house to drive guests home in the car. There were plenty of people there. Ask them!"

"Why did you run away?"

"I didn't know what you wanted me for, at first," Larkman answered. "We had a lot of illegal whisky in that car and I thought you wanted me for breaking the prohibition laws. I knew that with a record like mine I would not stand much of a chance so. I went into hiding. Then after Marusza was arrested I saw in the paper that you were trying to connect him, Latshaw and me with the killing. Naturally I did not stay around—not with a record like mine! I thought I'd better get out of the way until you got the right man."

Alibi That Failed

"What about this story of Nugent's?" the detective asked. "He says you told him you were mixed up in the murder and wanted to get to Detroit so you would not be found."

"I didn't," came the calm answer. "He's mistaken. What I told him was that I did not want to get mixed up in it and I thought I had better go to Detroit until everything had blown over. Anyway you ask those people who were at the wedding and at the reception. They'll tell you where I was at the time."

The detectives did ask the guests. All of them testified that Larkman was speaking the truth. He had been at the wedding. However, no one could remember having seen him at the actual time the murder was committed. They knew he had been there but they could not swear to seeing him at the exact time.

Larkman went on trial for murder on February 23, 1926. He was defended by Wortley B. Hall.

Although numbers of the wedding guests testified in his favour, the fact that they could not swear to the actual time weakened his case severely.

In court Miss Littlewort identified him as the man she had seen leaving the pay-office and running to the waiting car.

On top of this, Jerry Nugent testified that he was positive Larkman had said he had been concerned in the shooting. According to Nugent there was no possibility of any mistake.

Larkman was found guilty and sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of April 12.

The Woman Who Believed Him

After the trial Larkman's parents briefed a New York lawyer. Gertrude Newman, to assist Wortley Hall in preparing the case for the Appeals Court.

Mrs. Newman was struck with the simple, straight-forward, matter-of-fact way in which Larkman told her his story. Despite his lengthy crinal record, she was positive he was telling the truth. She was certain that the wedding guests were telling the truth too. Each of them was definite that Larkman had been at the wedding and at the celebrations which followed. They were certain he could not possibly have left, committed the murder, and returned without being noticed.

Gertrude Newman threw herself whole-heartedly into the case to prove the condemned man's innocence. But, when the appeal came up for hearing she had very little new evidence to introduce.

The case was tried before five judges one of whom was Judge Irving Lehman of the State Supreme Court.

Mrs. Newman failed to secure an acquittal. However she put her case so ably that Lehman, and one of the other judges, gave it as their opinion that Larkman should have never been convicted.

The remaining three judges were convicted of Larkman's guilt and reaffirmed the death sentence.

On this majority verdict, Larkman was sentenced on the night of January 13, 1927.

All Hope Lost

Mrs. Newman was frantic at the thought of the approaching execution. She tried every legal trick she knew to delay it but failed every time. Finally she contacted Judge Lehman and urged him to approach State Governor Smith to commute the sentence.

Following the usual practice, on the morning of January 13th, the guards took Larkman from his cell, made him bathe and then gave him a new suit and a clean vest from which the front had been cut out to make it easier for the doctor to listen for heartbeats after the execution. At the same time, one of them slit up the left leg of his trousers from the ankle to the knee ready for the electrodes.

Finally the prison barber shaved the back of his head where the iron cap would fit.

Larkman had now given up hope. Every effort had failed. He tried to reconcile himself to the fact that, in a few hours, he would be electrocuted.

Fifteen minutes before the time set the guards came to prepare him for the last walk to the execution chamber.

Last Minute Commutation

They were on the point of leading him out of the death sell when another guard rushed up excitedly. "Stop, stop!" he cried half instyrically. "The Governor commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life!"

The efforts made by Gertrude Newman, and judge Lehman had finally persuaded Governor Smith to save the condemned man from execution

In a public statement which he issued at the time, Governor Smith wrote: "Judge Lehman told me that he was not convinced beyond reasonable doubt of Larkman's guilt. I therefore believe commutation of the sentence is wise. If anything should arise in the future that would tend in the slightest degree to show a miscarriage of justice, the State would be helpless if Larkman were dead."

Though she had succeeded in saving Larkman's life, Gertrude Newman was not satisfied. In her own mind she was certain he was innocent and she was determined to prove it. In the months that followed, she interviewed every available witness of the shooting and questioned them at length tryng to find some clue which would lead her to the real killers.

She spent hour after hour sifting and resifting every bit of evidence which the police had discovered during their investigation. It was useless. Try how she might, she could not find a single lead. But she did not give up. Whenever she could find a spare moment she was back on the case searcing, searching, searching.

Strange Rumours

Some months after the commutation, Buffalo was shocked by the murder of Victor Chojnicki, an employee of the Art Metal Company. After his death, queer rumours started to circulate to the effect that he had been killed because he knew too much about the Pierce killing and had threatened to go to the police.

When Mrs. Newman enquired into the Chojnicki murder she found that Chojnicki had been one of the man who were waiting at the pay-window when the bandits shot and killed Pierce. He, if anyone, had been in an excellent position to see every one of the bandits closely, though, strangely enough, he had not been able to supply any information to the police when they had questioned the waiting employee.

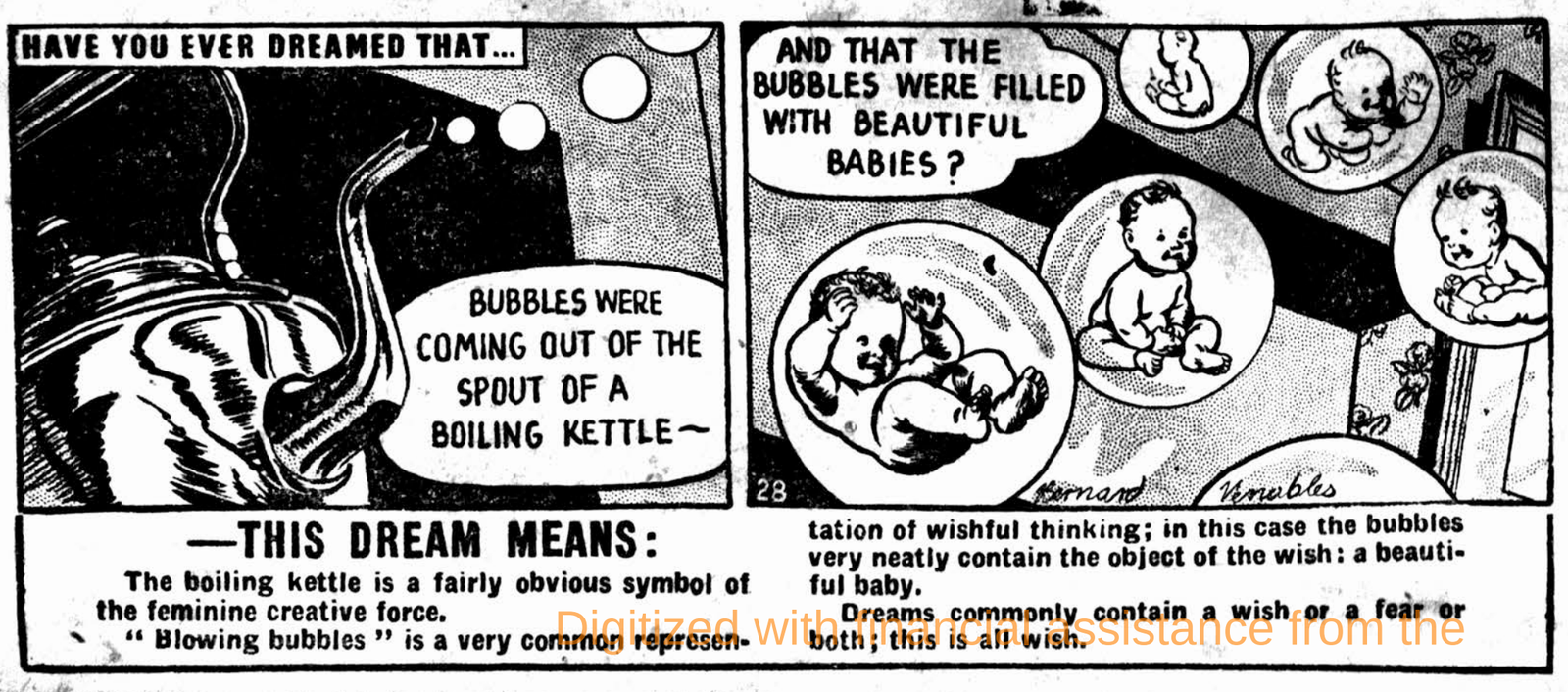
According to the rumours, Chojnicki had recognised the bandits and later had tried to blackmail them. This was in part borne out by some of his friends who related that, from time to time, Chojnicki was in the habit of hinting that he knew who had *committed* the murder but that he "was not going to talk".

However, the case died down again and it was not until 1933—seven years later—that Gertrudge Newman finally discovered the evidence which enabled her to set Larkman free.

Free At Last

Early that year three members of the notorious Korney gang were arrested for the murder of a pay-role guard. One of them, Anthony Kalkiewicz, tried to make a deal with the police stating that, of they would deal leniently with him, he would tell them something about the Pierce killing for which, he insisted,

(Continued on Page 22)


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
BUBBLES WERE COMING OUT OF THE SPOUT OF A BOILING KETTLE~
AND THAT THE BUBBLES WERE FILLED WITH BEAUTIFUL BABIES?
28
Bernard Venables

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

The boiling kettle is a fairly obvious symbol of the feminine creative force.

" Blowing bubbles " is a very common representation of wishful thinking; in this case the bubbles very neatly contain the object of the wish: a beautiful baby.

Dreams commonly contain a wish or a fear or both; this is all wish.

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RAJAJI

By E. B.

An ardent social reformer, champion of the depressed and downtrodden, a devoted advocate of the Gandhian technique, lover of children—C. R.'s is a unique personality considered from any angle or weighed in any scale. The writer gives here a number of intimate anecdotes about the early life and career of the Governor-General-designate

JUNE 21st 1948 will witness the fulfilment of a prediction made seventy years ago, almost to a day.

In the year 1879 was born a son to humble village munsiff Chakravarty Iyengar, of village Osur in Salem District S. India. In typical orthodox fashion, a horoscope was cast for the baby, very shortly after birth. The father was aghast at the indications in the horoscope.

For one thing, the astrological features of the time of birth were the same as those for puranic characters like Shri Rama and Shri Krishna and for the great reformer prophets, Shri Shankaracharya and Shri Ramanujacharya. And, for another, the indications ranged all the way from the attainment of the greatest eminence in the land to the suffering of the worst type of privations and social and communal ostracism.

The father was truly terrified and kept the astrological information to himself for a long time, and only disclosed it to his wife after great persuasion from her. After seventy years of toil and trouble, service to the nation and leadership of the people, after the heart-breaking ups and downs of half a century of political life and social reform work, Chakravarty Rajagopalachariar will become the equivalent of the crowned king of India on June 21st, 1948

Earliest Passions

Somehow, the fulfilment of a prediction in the case of Rajaji lacks the element of surprise it will have in any one else's case. For, Rajaji has stood out, for so many years, as one of the most clearheaded and clear-eyed public men on the Indian political scene, always seeing ahead with crystal clarity and anticipating coming events with almost alarming accuracy. He has always been acclaimed as the greatest realist and as the man blessed with the ripest worldly wisdom. His brilliance as a politician has over-shadowed his stature as a social reformer.

In fact, social reform and temperance were among his earliest passions in life, kindled during his law-student days in Madras, when he came into contact with the great Swami Vivekananda. This contact was a sort of turning point in his career, as it opened his mental eyes to the vast vista of his countrymen's degradation—brought about by various faults and drawbacks—and the leeway to be made if the country was to be saved. The stamping out of vile untouchability and drunkenness became an obsession with him. Great success as a lawyer in Salem town naturally made his path comparatively easy, as far as attempts to combat untouchability were concerned

He courageously introduced interdining in his own home at a time when the barest mention of it in orthodox circles was as good as a criminal offence. As President of the Salem Municipality, he allowed Harijan employees to handle the water-taps in the Brahmin residential area, the hostel for high class Hindu and Brahmin students had to put up with a Harijan 'boy' to serve them. Result — social boycott and terrible communal hostility from the camp of the orthodox!

Parental Demonstration

A man of the youthful campaigning enthusiasm of Rajaji could stand it all, but not his old father, who was genuinely distressed at the turn of affairs. He one day remonstrated with his son and urged him to remember that the consequence of such heterodox actions on his part would recoil on his head most grievously when he himself the Father died, which he must one day,—when no Branmin would help him cremate the body! Even this trump card however, failed with Rajaji—who promptly reminded his Father of the story of an ancestor of theirs who, on one occasion, by an act of genuine humanity happened to incur social odium

While bathing in the river, this ancestor of Rajaji one day saw a corpse coming floating down in the water He had it dragged out and cremated with due orthodox rites—and reaped the reward in the form of social ostracism that almost immediately followed In due course, this ancestor died—and his son was up against the problem of cremating the body, which none from the orthodox camp would touch with a ten-foot pole But, before very long, a stranger appeared on the scene and rendered all necessary help for the last rites of this ancestor When his son and the stranger came back to his house, they faced a hostile crowd ready to tear them both to pieces The crowd roundly accused the stranger of helping in the funeral of an apostate and wanted his head on a charger Instead of replying to the charges, the stranger, before their very eyes, disappeared into thin air! And, the angry public then realised whom they had clamoured to tear to pieces—who was none other than the Lord Vishnu himself!

Social Boycott

That story, Rajaji told his father, was too inspiring an example of service to man and devotion to God to be ignored by one in the direct line of descent, and assured him that, notwithstanding the worst social boycott in the world, he was sure of enough personal friends and personal courage to be able to manage successfully in an emergency of that kind. True to his father's misgivings, there WAS the expected social boycott at the time of his passing away but Rajaji was too self-reliant and fortunate in his friend ships to succumb to this attempt to break his spirit. All the VEDIC rites that his father would have considered proper for an orthodox funeral were duly performed.

Much later in life, when Rajaji was conducting his Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengode, he was to face the same trouble again, on account of his desire to see the last of untouchability. Of course, he had Harijan members in the Ashram, but this not only brought social boycott for a reward, but also the amazing slander that rains were sparse in that typically dry district, BECAUSE HE HAD HARIJANS AND BRAHMINS EATING TOGETHER UNDER THE SAME ROOF IN HIS ASHRAM!

Surely that type of slander is too laughable for words, although such popular hostility itself is no light thing to contend with. But, the mentality of ignorance and prejudice behind this scandal is most revealing —and THAT is the real enemy of all reform. When a couple of village illiterates engaged in khadi work, happened to visit the Ashram for delivery of yarn, they saw some member standing on his head, performing a YOGA exercise. And promptly these two women went round spreading the story that, because some fellows in the Brahmin's ashram were pointing their feet to the sky, therefore, the sky was mortally offended and withheld its beneficial rains!

A Revealing Incident

Rajaji took all this hostility and ridicule in his stride and worked steadfactly towards the goal he saw so clearly in his mind's eye. In fact his worldly wisdom and clarity of vision that have won him so much fame all over the country were so typical of him from the very beginning. Friends of his narrate a funny story illustrative of this faculty of his. It was during his lawyer days that this incident happened. A man who represented himself as a schoolmaster of a particular place came to Rajaji's house, with his family, and sought monetary help for some family expense. Rajaji made a note of the details of his story and asked him to stay in his house till the evening when he would have more leisure to go into the matter

The first thing he did, on going to court that day, was to send a reply-paid telegram to the school at the place the man had mentioned and enquire if he was on their staff. In a cougle of hours came the reply that there was no person of that name in their establishment. Rajaji promptly informed the police, who accompanied him to his house, in the evening. The imposter, having been thus caught red-handed, confessed his crime before the criminal magistrate and begged for mercy.

Like the great humanitarian that he was, Rajaji himself took up his plea for mercy before that very court! The magistrate sentenced the man for some nominal imprisonment and a hundred rupees fine. The man pleaded inability to pay that fine, and it was reduced, on the further pleas put in by Rajaji himself. Ultimately, Rajaji paid the fine out of his pocket and saw the last of the troublesome customer

Friends in All Camps

Rajaji has always evoked universal admiration for his character and capabilities—and this has known no distinction of political camps or divisions of other types One of the earliest men to send a telegram of congratulations on his appointment as Governor-General of India was the Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah But, this ability to win friendships in all camps and circles was always one of the leading characteristics of Rajaji. In the old days, when Rajaji was an Extremist and the Moderates had just broken away from the Congress, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri had a bad experience at Salem

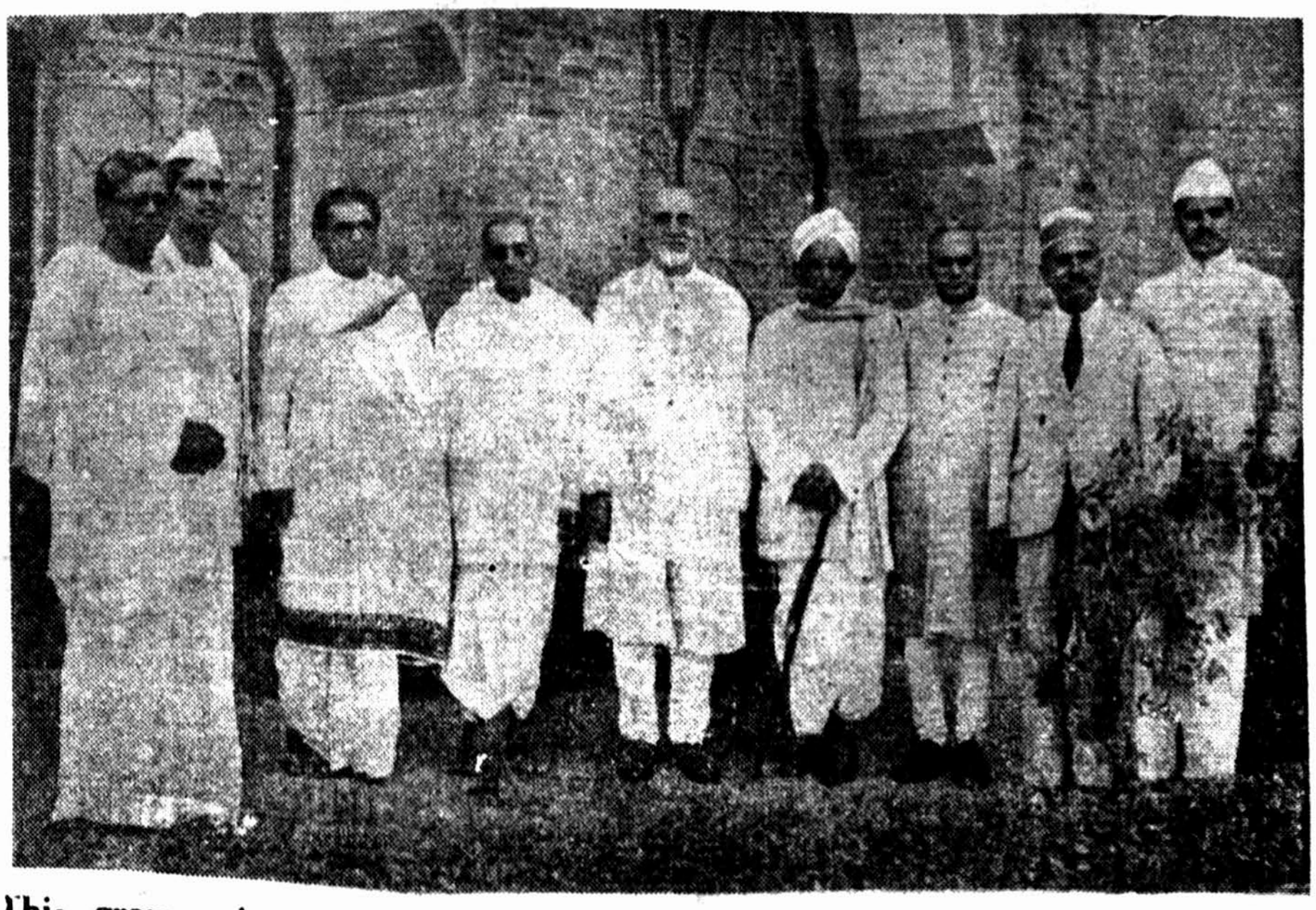
He was on a propaganda tour, to convert the province to the Moderate view, but whereas his silver tongue produced gratifying results at many places, Salem town, the stronghold of Rajaji was a dunk! But, in spite of that, Sastri openly said that Rajaji was a man at whose feet no one need be ashamed of worshipping. Hindu Sabha leaders like Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu were always fast friends of his. But, it is curious to remember that even Ramaswamy Naicker, communalist-Communist -cum -Self- Respector-cum-anti-Brahmin charecter as he has been at various times in his life, is a friend and admirer of Rajaji.

First Contact With Gandhiji

For a leader who has attained such

(Continued on Page 22)

Chief Minister Rajagopalachari And Colleagues



This group photo of the Madras Ministry was taken when Rajaji was the Chief Minister of Madras (1937-39)

SPIVS, EELS, BUTTERFLIES, DRONES

By Matthew Halton

"No work, no ration card," is a slogan often heard today in the hard-pressed British Isles, says Matthew Halton. He tells in the following article of the campaign to round up and put to work all those Britons who do nothing useful for their living.

A CANADIAN, in London for the first time, saw headlines in the British papers, not long ago, announcing that spivs and eels were to be rounded up and butterflies and drones put to work. He showed me the headlines in some bewilderment. "What in the world," he asked, "are spivs, eels butterflies and drones?"

The answer is that they are the less pleasant members of British society in this year of austerity. They are a species of parasite. They are found in almost all classes of society from the slums to the nobility. They are all easy to define except the spiv. The spiv is a new phenomenon in British life.

The drone, or simple parasite, is nothing new. The drones we have always with us. They are simple people who do nothing for their living. They are common in all countries, but they don't matter so much in days of prosperity and surplus. But Britain is right up against it economically and just cannot afford drones; and the British are beginning to feel that the person who does nothing for the community should get nothing from the community. "No work, no ration card"—that's a slogan often heard today in the hard-pressed British Isles. It makes a lot of people begin to think.

Business Trips?

BUTTERFLIES are drones with a difference. Some drones go about their lifework of doing nothing with an admirable modesty impinging as little as possible on the sensitive consciousness of the community. But butterflies, being big-shot drones, are by nature more ostentatious, and flit gaudily in the face of society. In fact, many of them regard themselves as the leaders of society. Their habits are chiefly the cocktail bars and black-market restaurants of Mayfair, and the fashionable meeting-places—the races at Ascot, the regattas at Henley, the tennis championships at Wimbleton (though, of course, many people who earn their living also go to these excellent places). They also have lots of servants and lots of money. They are the people who denounce "absenteeism" in the coal mines as they themselves dawdle over their Scotch salmon and filet mignon. "My dear" they say, "this country's finished—people won't work hard." And they go off to Bermuda for the winter.

We now come to the third species—eels. An eel is a person who slips or wriggles through the regulations. Unfortunately, but unavoidably, in a country where everything is in short supply, there are an awful lot of regulations in Britain today; and so there are plenty of eels.

I was talking to a prominent London doctor at a garden party last summer. Now doctors are generally among the best citizens of a community, but not this one. He expressed genuine surprise when I remarked that what I missed most in Britain, in the food line, were eggs.

"Why", he said smugly, "you should find an egg tree! I have an eff tree and a bacon tree. I also have a milk tree and a beef tree. And I think I've got my eye on a coal tree".

And I knew, at once, that I had met another eel; a bad one. Bacon, eggs milk meat and coal are all rationed commodities. He was boasting that he got more than his share of these commodities, and the only way you get more than your share is by dealing on the black market. The black market in Britain is not remotely comparable to the black market in many other countries. Here, the ration is honoured. People do, at least, get their small share of butter or meat or eggs. But lots of people get far more than their share.

Some people get more than their share of gasoline. To some extent there's black market in building materials, and to some extent, even in steel for manufacturing. Some people wriggle out of the ban on the import of motor cars. Others get around the ban on foreign travel for pleasure by claiming they are going on business—and they take their wives or daughters as "secretaries." Wherever there are controls, you'll find eels, even in a country whose civic morality is an high as Britain's.

Most Notorious Species

We come now to the most notorious species of the whole genus—the spiv.

No one is sure of the origin of the word "spiv," though controversies about its rage in the correspondence columns of the newspapers. Some say it was in use in the London under world 200 years ago, others maintain that spiv is simply V.I.P.'s (Very Important Persons) spelled backward. And it would be impossible to define the type in a sentence or a paragraph. Roughly, however, a spiv is a minor racketeer.

The spiv is easily distinguished, as a rule, by his clothes and his hammer. His hat is creased a certain way. He wears a gaudy silk scarf. His shoulders are well padded. His overcoat is too long and snug fitting. His shoes are tan-coloured. The spiv is a smart-aleck, a petty crook, loud-mouthed and cocky.

A writer in The Tatler describes him in the following pseudo-scientific terms:

"The Common Lairybird—or Spiv".

"(Smartalic Inextremus)

"Adult male: General colour off-white; bluish, sac-like protuberances below eyes; beak pinkish, inclined to be mottled or blotchy; head feathers generally blue-black and greasy impervious to water; brightly coloured neck plumage; body inclined to lumpiness on the scapula; feet yellow or tan-coloured. Bird of prey; inclined to hunt at night (see condition of eyes).

"Habits: In some ways rather sluggish; may be seen standing motionless for hours, only moving when it sees a sucker or other small prey.

"Habitat: race-tracks, dog-tracks, carrion pits and joints.

"Adult female: Similar to male, more deadly."

On reading this, you may say, "Why, I've seen spivs right here. Obviously the type you describe is not confined to the British Isles." True enough, you don't have come here to see good-for-nothings with padded shoulders and greasy hair. But there are more of them here because there are more shortages. The spiv, as I said, is a minor racketeer, operating just on the edge of the underworld. His rackets are legion, but they all arise from shortages and controls.

The spiv sells fruit from barrows in the streets of London. You buy two or three fine-looking peaces—at 30 cents each—and when you get home and take them out of the bag you find they aren't the ones you chose.

The spiv is always found where there is a crowd and a demand for something. He goes to the Wimbledon tennis championships or to the cricket finals at Lords, where there are more people lined up for tickets than there are tickets to sell. He offers to stand in line for you in return for a shilling. Then, when he gets to the wickets, he buys your ticket and two or three others—and sells the extra ones for a handsome profit at the end of the queue.

The spiv sells gadgets in the streets, such as elastic, nail varnish, lipstick, steel wool, children's toys—anything in short supply. He gets hold of a stock of shoddy stuff and sells it at exorbitant prices.

The spiv has a thousand such activities—though he would wince and groan at the word "activity", which after all has a connotation of kinetic-energy, even work.

And unfortunately, the spiv is not a rare bird. A ministry of labour official estimates there are about 1,000,000 men in this country who are "lost to production" not doing a useful job. Most of them are doing no job at all. Many of them, incidentally, are deserters from the army. Some of them would like to be good citizens, but the moment they registered at a labour exchange the army would be on their track, so they prefer to live "on the wide."

The main habitat of the spivs is Soho, that famous picturesque and sordid square mile of central London bounded roughly by Regent St., Oxford St., and Charing Cross Road. In the past it was famous as a foreign quarter, full of good foreign restaurants. It is still largely foreign, and contains a number of black-market restaurants, black-market food shops, black-market wine shops.

Recently I spoke to one of these dealers. "Look here," I said, "you're showing that stuff openly in the window at a black-market price. Why don't the police stop you?" The young proprietor replied frankly: "That's what I want to know. Why don't the police stop me? Why don't you write an article about it?" Just like that.

The dividing line between spivvery and crime proper is narrow and shadowy, but the spiv is essentially small time, and he is found not only in Soho.

Direction Of Labor

The British Government has now decided to take action against the spivs, butterflies and drones because of the manpower shortage and as part of its policy of limited direction of labour. For the first time, parasites are going to come up against the official demand: "Can you give a reason why you should get the same rations and social services as people who do a real job?"

The ministry of labour is after the drones as well as the spivs. The plan will apply to men under 50 and woman under 40 who have no young children or other domestic responsibilities. No one does a more important job than the housewife, but there are thousands of women, especially among grown-up daughters of prosperous families, who never know what it is to work; and Britain cannot afford drones. "No work, no ration card." And the drones and spivs have been given a time limit in which to take up useful jobs.

The campaign against drones and spivs is, of course, only one aspect of the new plans for the direction of the labour. From now on, the number of workers in non-essential industries will be controlled. Britain must export more or starve. To export more she needs more manpower and womanpower in the basic industries. And so, for the first time in the history of British democracy, many men and women will be told what jobs they must take and where they must work.

The plan is this: raw materials and coal supplies will be held back from the non-essential industries; those industries will then have to discharge many of their employees; and these employees will then be forced to seek positions in the important industries. Secondly, in some categories of employment, a man or woman who resigns or loses his job will now be directed to a new job. And thirdly, the spivs and drones will be told to work or go hungry.

But it will not be as easy as it sounds. Spivs and drones are likely to have one characteristic in common with eels; they are good at wriggling out. Britain will get rid of the spivs when she conquers her problems and gets rid of her shortages.

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The G.-G. Gives A Sitting

Lord Mountbatten sits for Clara Quien, the well-known sculptor, who is modelling portrait busts of the Governor-General and Countess Mountbatten.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 25)

modernists ought to take note of the views expressed by Mr. Kitson.

Surat Honours Surkatha

A noteworthy function, in which an address in a casket and a purse, were presented to Mr. Rajendra Surkatha, was held at Surat under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta on April 28. Functions in honour of artists are rarely organised in India; the people of Surat, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on having appreciated the work of an artists and especially of one of themselves who has rendered valuable services to the designs and craftsmen of Surat. Mr. Surkatha was recipient of the honour to which he is entitled.

Mr. Surkatha is one of the leading artists and art teachers of Gujarat, he is more well known by his publications and by his experience of the industrial designs of India. He has the conviction and also the tenacity of a true artist and has worked hard throughout his career as an art teacher to develop drawing, design and art. His ideas are original and practicable. Since Mr. Surkatha has retired from service, the Government should appreciate his work by utilising his services for the purposes of the development of cottage industries and industrial designs.

Will Sri Aurobindo Take Gandhiji's Place?

The True Meaning Of His Mission

WHEN Gandhiji breathed his last, the political leaders of India felt that a gap had been created in the national life. A gap not strictly political but essentially moral, a gap that by being essentially moral might rob political activity of the sense of truth, justice and love without which it would be no more than a melee of self-seeking passions. The question keenly faced the leaders: "Who shall take Gandhiji's place?"

Jaiprakash Narain, one of the heads of the Socialist Party, suggested the names of three possible successors. He spoke of Dr. Bhagwandas, Sri Ramana and Sri Aurobindo. He called them saints, and appealed to them to step forward, leave their "religious seclusion" and fill the gap left by Gandhiji, lest the country should go morally to ruin.

Jaiprakash meant well. But he made a large assumption which many others also make and which would therefore be instructive to study in order to understand what Sri Aurobindo, one of the trinity mentioned, represents and signifies. The assumption is that to Gandhiji, Dr. Bhagwandas, Sri Ramana and Sri Aurobindo we can attribute a search for the same goal and an identical development of consciousness—with only one difference, namely, that Gandhnji accepted the dust and strife of the world while the other three have a tendency to withdraw from the world and, disconnecting their ideals of truth, justice and love from active life, concentrate on what they conceive to be the source of these ideals—God. Jaiprakash's S.O.S. was at the same time an expression of reverence for Dr. Bhagwandas, Sri Ramana and Sri Aurobindo for resembling Gandhiji and a criticism of them for differing from Gandhiji by their "other worldiness".

Was Gandhiji A Mystic?

We might say in general that all of them resemble one another in two respects: first, the aim of outgwoing lust and greed and personal ambition, and second, keen faith in a supreme Divine Being. Here the resemblance stops For, the strange thing called mysticism cannot be attributed to Gandhiji. Mysticism is the movement towards direct union with the supreme Divine Being and proceeds from something else than mere moral and religious fervour. It does not rest with a desire to outgrow lust, greed and personal ambition by means of self-control or with a desire to pray to God for helping this self-control and for guidance in all the affairs of life. It burns with a hunger to rise from the human consciousness into a Consciousness that is infinite, eternal, perfect. It is an aspiration "sui generis" and the experiences it brings are also distinct from those which morality and religion by themselves can compass. Mysticism is of various kinds but every kind can be distinguished from the merely moral and religious experience. Mystics have left many records of their realisations and nor one of these records has any affinity to what Gandhiji has put on paper about his own life.

It is not possible to say that Gandhiji may have kept silent about certain things: he made it a point to hide nothing, to confess and register whatever he experienced or did, and if any man's life was transparent to the world's eyes so far as his own knowledge of himself went, it was the life of Gandhiji as described in his autobiography, "My Experiment With Truth". If Gandhiji had gone through any mystical realisation, he would not have violated truth by omitting it from his account when he made it his professed aim to omit nothing. Of course, for the world to know that a man is a mystic, the writing or declaring explicitly that he has gone through certain experiences is not necessary: there are other ways in which mysticism talks manifests comes into the open and it might be difficult to judge from this or that man's writings whether he was a mystic or no. But Gandhiji—by setting up as his autobiographical ideal an account which lays bare all important details, and by yet failing to lay bare anything mystical in his self-portrayal—leaves no shadow of doubt that he never was a mystic.

Mysticism And Greatness

Absence of mysticism does not prevent a man from being great, and Gandhiji was great—but in the moral and religious sphere, without the marked touch of a sphere which takes up the moral and religious into a greater light. On the other hand, it is not every mystic's good fortune to know the greater light with sovereign intensity. Nor is it every mystic's good fortune to know with sovereign intensity God in all His aspects. When the two insufficiencies combine, a man may by his mysticism be greater in one sense than a merely moral and religious man but prove less great in another. He may have an illumination not dynamic enough for world-work not creative enough of world-values and he may have a strong turn towards the life of the recluse without that turn being crowned and glorified as it were, by an exceptional illumination of the other worldly type. Then his stature may not, on the whole, tower sheer above the highest stature possible to morality and religion. Dr. Bhagwandas, the admirably penetrating intellect and unusually fine character, who is said to have retired for spiritual practice within the confines of Adyar, seems not to belong to the immense uplands of mysticism. But there can be no doubt that Sri Ramana and Sri Aurobindo belong to them.

Yes, outstanding mystical greatness is theirs. However, a lifference is to be traced in the nature of their spirituality. Sri Ramana has certainly the liberation into the Infinite, which is indispensable for true spiritual guruship, and he has a remarkable power to infuse into others" the peace that passeth understanding". But he does not hold the outer active world, the creative complex of life, to be ultimately as important as the vast luminous inner detachment he has achieved. His goal is an ineffable limitless unity from which at last the multifarious world must fall away, a Self of selves withdrawn from the mobilities of space and time. Weighed against pre-occupation with the finite and the transient, weighed even against the best moral and religious life without actual mystical realisation, the yoga of Sri Ramana is definitely the greater value. But it cannot be the Value that is integral. For, it does not give a "rationale" to world-existence.

Problem Of World-Existence

Surely, world-existence is not something to be submlimely set aside. It cannot be dismissed as Maya, a mighty illusion. Ancient Indian spirituality, was far from being illusionist: it had a very keen sense of the importance of the cosmos. Sri Aurobindo has always insisted on this and tried to paint a true picture of the spiritual life as lived in the days of India's greatness. The Rishis of the Rig-Veda were no society-shunning recluses: they stood at the head of their country's civilisation, as masters and guides, striving rather to express the divine in terms of world-existence than to fly into the Beyond.

Perfectionist Par Excellence

Our urge towards world-work is, in Sri Aurobindo's eyes, a reflection of an essential character of God's being.

When we ponder the magnitude of Sri Aurobindo's mission, we see how incongruous it is to ask him to fill the gap left by anyone, no matter what the seriousness of the gap. This mission is unique and cannot be equated with any other. It asks for an entirely different orientation, and it does not stop short with the ideals set up by morality and religion.

By K. D. Sethna

it is the sign in us of God's constant creativity. His incessant manifestation. The world is God's Lila, his wonderful play and not a magical hallucination, Maya. But Sri Aurobindo is not content with a Lila which for all its sense of world-work is haunted ever by the feeling that life cannot be perfect and that the soul's full satisfaction is to be found in other worlds than this though the call of this world cannot be ignored. If the masters who taught Maya have closed their eyes in an ecstatic sleep to the world's enigma, the masters of Lila have not opened their eyes wide enough to discern the whole answer to it. Some element of the Divine's Consciousness has been missed, some mystery and magnificence of power which can entirely justify this very world of pain and groping and evil. Sri Aurobindo refuses to accept pain and groping and evil as inherent in the constitution of the cosmos he makes the imperial gesture of declining a mere compromise between Light and Darkness. He is the Perfectionist 'par excellence' and here lies his supreme originality and integrality as mystic and yogi.

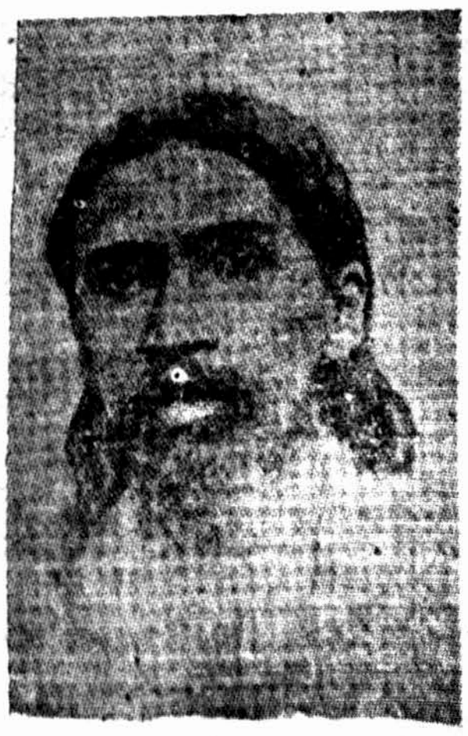
If world-existence, says Sri Aurobindo, is not an illusion, it must have a supporting truth of itself in the Divine, a supporting truth capable of fulfilling every term of world-existence by a divinisation of that term. There must be a possibility of God-realisation beyond even the enlightened purified use of mortal members, that the active yogas of the past demanded. There must be a transfiguration, a re-creation of mind and life-force and body so that they subsist and function no longer as human and mortal. Sri Aurobindo seeks to evolve a new race of men who are like gods. All our conflicts and puzzlements are pointers to some boundless harmony to be attained by dealing with them from the poise of a more-than-human consciousness. We have in each part of us a hunger for perfection. That hunger can be appeased only by reaching the Divine who is not only the Light above the world but also the Light within the world and the Light that is evolving by a call of the Within to the Above and that is aiming at an emergence of the united Within and Above into the outermost surface of being in order to change it totally, so that mind and life-force may be all-knowdledge and all-power and even our physical body may partake of the supreme existence that knows no obscurity, no suffering, no death.

Evolution Of The Godlike

"A tall order indeed!" one is inclined to exclaim. But is it not a tall order that plants and animals should evolve out of brute lifeless matter? Is it not a tall order that man with his intellect probing the mystery of the universe and his imagination dreaming of the imperishable and the flawless should evolve from instinctive and primitive animality? In fact, the evolution of the Godlike from a humanity that has such intellect and imagination is more plausible than man's evolution from organic forms that have nothing of them or the evolution of organic forms from a universe without sense and feeling. Theoretically, says Sri Aurobindo, we have here no impossibility. Philosophically, there seems to be here an inevitableness in an evolving universe that takes birth from the Divine; for the full and integral appearance of the Divine in the human mind and life-force and body can alone give ultimate purpose to the evolutionary process. The important question is: how will so plenary an evolution take place? The method, evidently, cannot be the old one of a blind groping, assisted by natural selection. Man is a being who is conscious of himself: he has to work out his own evolution, knowingly and not blindly, taking the help and making use of natural circumstances rather than depending on them to act selectively on his life. Further, once we understand that what man has to evolve consciously into is the divine Archetype of himself which awaits self-manifestation, we realise that he can evolve only by the mystical discipline and process of yoga and never by mere moral and religious fervour or intellectual and artistic zeal.

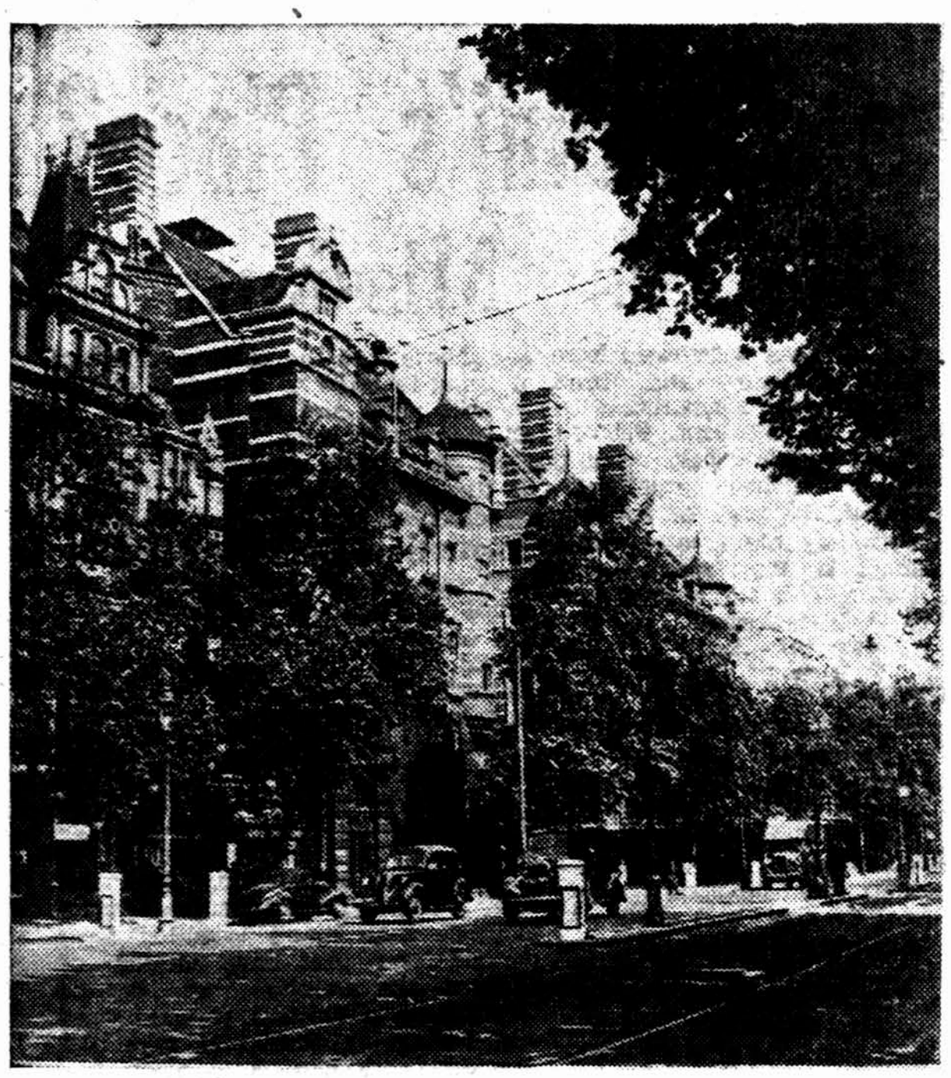
But not any kind of yoga will affect the great transformation. A yoga of asceticism can aid nothing except a huge escape. A yoga that is balanced and comprehensive in its aspiration and not lopsidedly intense is the desideratum. But when the goal is a perfection which never before has been clearly envisaged, never before in even so spiritual a country as India, none of the past yogas of the non-ascetic type will serve. The yoga needed is one that can be practised only under the constant guruship of him who has brought to the world the new vision and sought to work out its immense complicated dynamics in his own life. Sri Aurobindo alone has found the secret of complete transformation, he alone has reached and organised within himself the sovereign dynamics of the Divine by which the mortal can put on immortality in every cell of his body. This secret, this dynamics he has named Supermind. There are many levels of light above the mind and mystics have attained to them. But the master level that can solve entirely the riddle of existence has never been climbed and made operative with the fully aware,

(Continued on Page 21)



Shri Aurobindo

They Stand Poles Apart!



This is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police—the famous Scotland yard beneath whose pointed turrets is a network of laboratories and files within whose web criminals are trapped. Here also is the ever-wakeful information room to which come telephone calls from the general public, who dial the magic figures "999" on an average every six minutes throughout the day and night. Granite hewn by Dartmoor convicts was used in the construction of the building.

SCOTLAND YARD

If you live in London and want to call the police in an emergency, you seize the nearest telephone and dial "999". Within seconds a vast and intricate machine goes into action—Scotland Yard is on the trail.

Day and night, an average of one call every six minutes reaches the information room at The Yard, and the world's finest human crime-detection talent goes into action equipped with the world's finest scientific crime-detection aids.

Famed throughout the world in fact and fiction, Scotland Yord today is becoming the crime headquarters of the world, already linked by radio with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

SCOTLAND YARD is a name known the world over. Across the oceans—in America, Australia India—its name has become a legend; in Europe—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia—its resources are tapped by radio, in Britain itself it serves as the focal point of the crime detection forces of the nation; and in London it is epitomised in the figures "999".

For "999" is what the Londoner dials on the telephone whenever any untoward incident occurs, from murder to a missing motor car.

Dialling 999 sets a vast and delicate machine in action beneath the pointed turrets of Scotland Yard. These emergency calls connect directly to the highly alert information room in the vast building overlooking the restless traffic on the Thames.

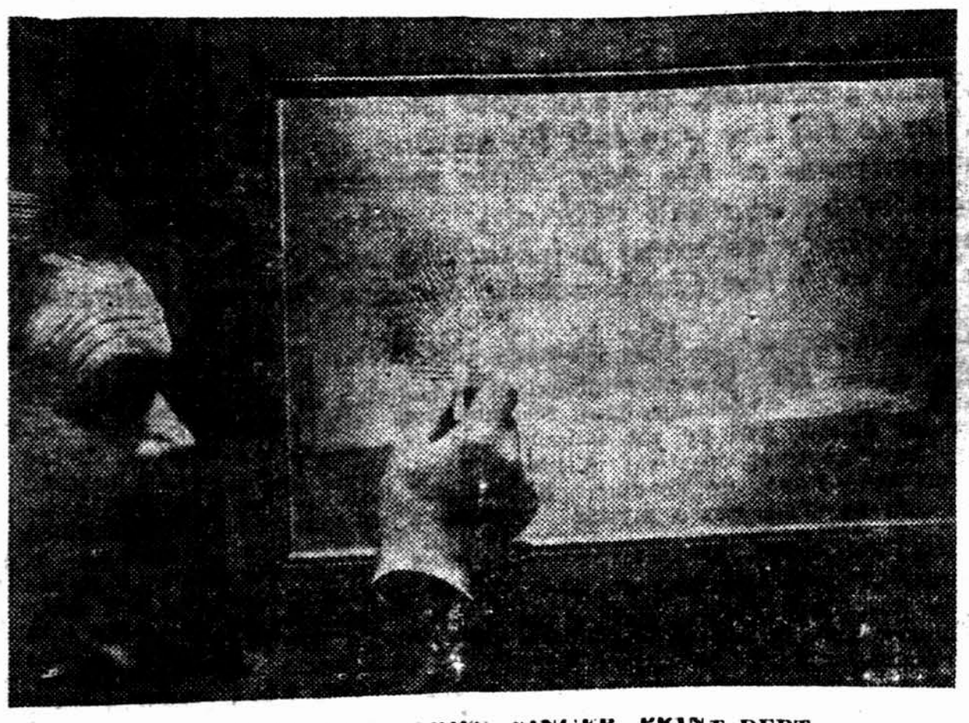
In the first three months of this year Scotland Yard answered 20,984 calls on 999. In 1947 the total was 77,336 for the year. Ten years ago the total was 52,560. The increase in calls has not been entirely due to an increase in crime; it is also the measure of how Londoners have become accustomed to dial 999 in an emergency.

Some Calls Are Hoaxes

Some of the calls are hoaxes, many are trivial; but many demand the prompt attention of the world's most successful police force. And part of that success lies in the laboratories that house a huge mosaic of scientific and technical equipment that have woven a rope round the neck of more than one "perfect murderer."

Sherlock Holmes himself would have stood agape at the sight of the intricate paraphernalia now applied to countering crime. Facilities abound for checking every minute detail—from faded fingerprints in soiled gloves to 18 different types of human blood

Today the forger has to pit his cunning against the black limelight of ultra-violet ray rooms, and murderers are sent to the gallows by the epidiascope—a contraption that will



SCOTLAND YARD'S FINGER PRINT DEPT.
Projecting through an epidiascope finger prints found on a bottle.

flash details of human hair enlarged a thousandfold upon a screen.

Radio-photo transmitters flash pictures of wanted men to every police force in the country. And installed at West Wickham, Kent, a micro-wavs transmitter operates a beam service direct with the Yard itself

This broadcasting station is so designed that if every London telephone exchange became inactive, the beam (operating on a wave-length of between four and five metres) could maintain a secret channel of communications. Day and night morse messages, tapped out in the Yard's information room, despatch the latest crime news to the patrolling Flying Squad cars.

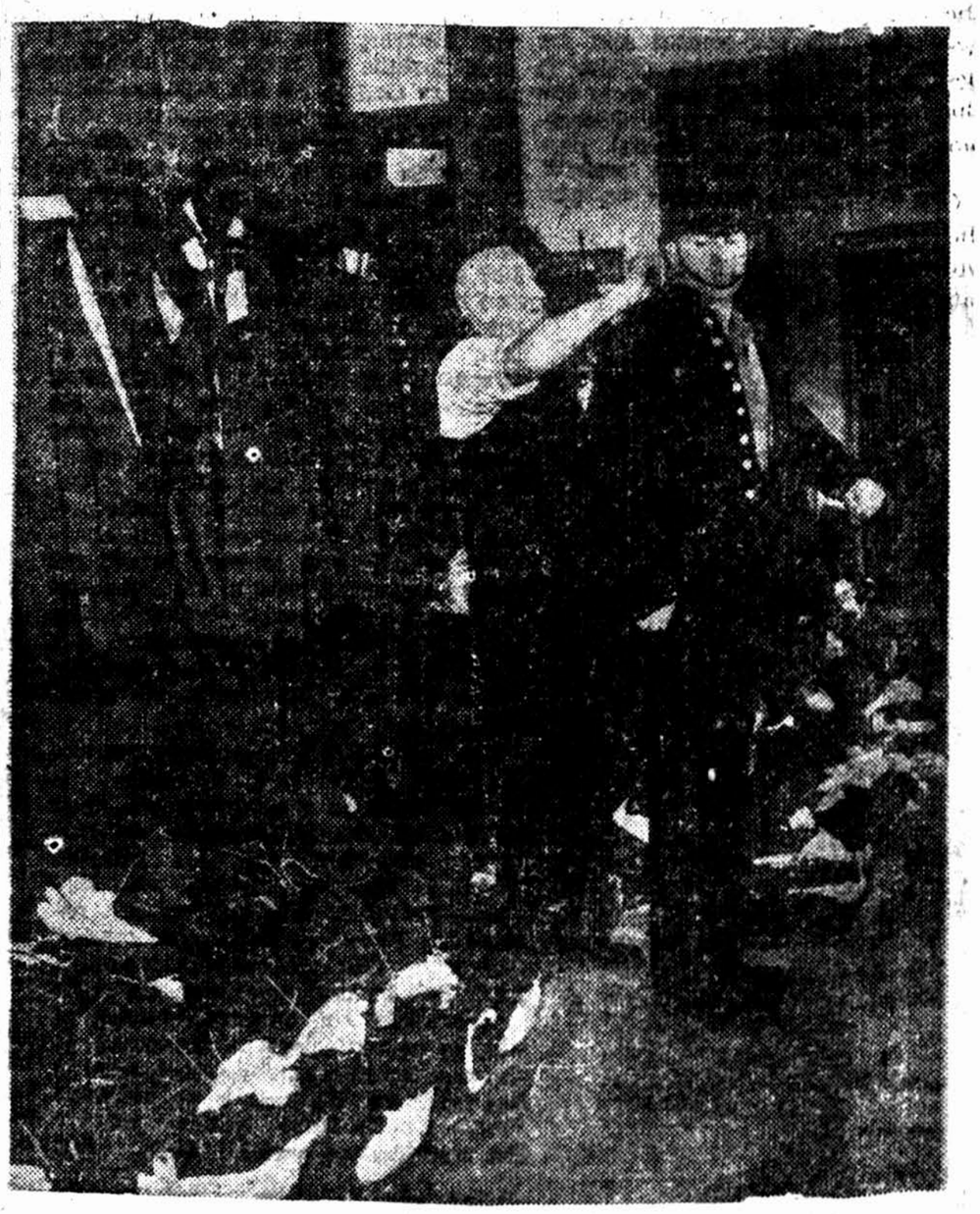
Pick-Pockets Thrive At Underground Stations

In the map room flags not only chart every nook and cranny of the underworld, but mirror much of the tragedy that occurs daily in the Metropolitan area. They tell of street accidents and they pinpoint the sites of disasters. But they have a more vivid story to tell about crime.

These flags stipple on the map the main thoroughfares and side-streets indicating where the last bad florin was circulated, where the last bag was snatched, where burglary, house breaking, armed hold-ups, last took place—in fact where every type of criminal disease has broken out.

In general the biggest concentration of pocket-picking and bag-snatching thrives around Underground stations. Study these telltale maps and you see how criminals invariably keep to a beat—and how their prowls and time-tables are scheduled. Flags, for instance, may indicate that a pick-pocket begins work at a certain hour in certain side-streets to the right of the main road.

The motor-theft map marks by blue tapes where each saloon car was found abandoned. Most tapes radiate from the West End to the outer suburbs. Sometimes, however, the police are able to give chase before the car is abandoned. Perhaps the stolen vehicle has been sighted heading towards the East End. Back in the Yard's information room a police



A POLICE RECRUIT IS FITTED OUT
This tailor knows every policeman in London. He should do, for he has fitted them with their uniforms for 45 years!

A part of the statistical branch with maps indicating crimes in various areas. The machine sorts and counts case cards which are punched with holes in positions according to the facts of each individual report.

Convicts Hewed Stone For World's Crime Headquarters

By Douglas Liversidge

telephonist, having received the warning of 999, moves swiftly to one of several glass topped tables on which are counters representing patrol cars or river launches.

Having selected the car to which the message has to be sent, the telephonist passes the message to the wireless operators who transmit by wireless telegraphy and radio telephony.

Area wireless cars can receive and transmit messages from and to Scotland Yard enabling them, on occasions, to be on the scene of the crime literally within seconds.

Detection By Intuition

But although the Yard's "ghost squads" are today equipped with every conceivable scientific device, it is the human quality of the men themselves which have brought them world-wide fame. They pit artfulness against the criminal's cunning. But possibly police "intuition" is a more apt description.

One typical illustration arose in the "Cleft Chin" case—the case in which Karl Hulten, an American paratrooper, murdered George Heath, a private hire driver.

News came to Chief Detective Inspector Wilfrid Tarr that the car used in the murder had been found in a cul-de-sac at Fulham.

Had Tarr acted on routine regulations he would have summoned fingerprint and other Yard experts. But on noting that the car had been backed into the cul-de-sac, he reasoned that the vehicle was not abandoned. It had been left, he believed, in readiness for a getaway.

Unobtrusively, he placed his men in strategic positions and arranged a spotlight to shine on the car should anything happen. As is now known, Tarr's "intuition" proved correct. Hulten returned as contemplated and was seized before he could fire the fully-loaded .45 automatic which had killed Heath.

Details of the Hulten murder are filed in the Yard's Rogues' Gallery—the criminal record office—which teems with a million cases of past and current crime. Often copies of these documents, a picture of a revolver or specimen of forgery for instance, are flown to the countries concerned, in cases of international crime.

Activity at the Yard never ceases. It reflects all the colour and sordidness in life. And when you walk under the arches into the home of police activity you pass, ironically, into a building for which granite was hewn by Dartmoor convicts.

Newspaper crime reporters have their own room at the Yard where they can relax, read and work on their stories and always be on hand for up-to-the minute news. Seen around the table are V. Teddington (Eve Standard) Stanley Bishop (Daily Herald), Reg Foster (News Chronicle), C. Catling (The Star). Second on left is anonymous.

A number of women police form part of the metropolitan constabularly, and these are used mainly for specifically feminine cases. Here two of them are accompanying a female suspect into Savile Row Police Station, not far from Broadcasting House.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

"It just doesn't pay to bid normally", West about the result of this hand. All the other East-Wests in the Master's Pair Championship last summer were making three clubs or three no-trumps doubled (this in spite of North's 150 aces) because in most cases West opened the bidding with one club But with Charles Whitebrook playing the South hand at two hearts, he managed to bring home that contract although his highest card was an eight spot.

Repeated trump leads would have set the contract, but trump leads were uninviting for either defender. West opened a low diamond Dummy ducked and East's jack won. Back came the club queen and again declarer withheld dummy's ace. A second club lead, however, forced that card and South got to his hand by ruffing a club to lead a spade. West played the queen and once again South refused to play an ace. Now, at last, West shifted to a trump—and for the fourth time an ace was held up until the second lead. East's queen won and the ten came back.

Neither side vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ A J 9
♡ A 9 4
◇ A 9 7 2
♣ A 8 6

WEST
♠ K Q 5
♡ K J 6
◇ K 10 8 4
♣ K 7 3

EAST
♠ 10 8 2
♡ Q 10
◇ Q J 3
♣ Q J 10 9 4

SOUTH
♠ 7 6 4 3
♡ 8 7 5 3 2
◇ 6 5
♣ 5 2

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1◇	Dbl
2◇	Pass	Pass	Dbl
Pass	2♡	All Pass	

After North took the heart ace, the diamond ace was cashed and a diamond ruffed by South. Next he took a successful finesse of dummy's spade jack, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a third diamond. Then came the fourth spade lead, and West was helpless to prevent North's nine from making declarer's eighth trick.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

By B. Tregubov and G. Pakhomov

A PARADE of units of the Moscow garrison and a demonstration in which hundreds of thousands Muscovites took part were held on May 1 in honour of International Holiday of Working People.

When the long parade began numerous guests arrived at Red Square to take their places on reviewing stands. There were workers of Moscow's factories and mills, scientists, teachers and builders. Gold braided uniforms of generals and officers, uniforms of Soviet geologists, of railway and river transport workers were prominent among holiday crowds.

The weather was excellent. It was real summer day, not a cloud to mar the clear blue sky. Silvery firs at Kremlin walls took on bright green hue in dazzling sunshine. The name of "Lenin" cut on red stone seemed fiery red against black marble of mausoleum. The hands of the clock on Spassky tower were slowly approaching the hour scheduled for the parade....

Many units were lined up in faultless formation on the square. The brass of gigantic orchestra gleamed in sunshine.

Cheers For Stalin

The clock struck ten. The leaders of the Soviet State appeared on the government reviewing stand. Generalissimo Joseph Stalin walked up the granite steps of the mausoleum. The square echoed with prolonged applause as Stalin appeared on the reviewing stand. The Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Bulganin, Minister of the Armed Forces of the USSR appeared on horseback from the gates of Spassky Tower to review the parade. Marshal Kirill Meretskov Commander of the parade galloped forth on light-coloured horse to salute him. Marshal Bulganin proceeded to review the troops, and the square reverberated with thunderous Russian Hurrahs, as soldiers responded to his greeting.

Forty buglars called the square to attention and Marshal Bulganin began his address. He spoke of the successes achieved by the Soviet people on the labour front by May 1 1948 of the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for world peace. The Soviet Union, declared Marshal Bulganin, desires co-operation and friendship with all peoples, big and small. The Soviet Union is not alone in this struggle for peace, for life itself confirms the fact that freedom-loving peoples do not want war. The camp of the supporters of peace is gaining in score and strength. At the same time all supporters of peace should remember that only if they preserve their solidarity and continue to strengthen their forces in an active struggle for peace, will peace-loving states be able to enjoy the benefits of peace.

In conclusion Marshal Mulganin appealed to the soldiers of the Soviet Army to stand vigilantly on guard of peace.

March Past

Twenty salvoes thundered through the air. The orchestra played the anthem of the Soviet Union. There was a powerful roll of drums....and students of Runze Military Academy opening the parade began their march past reviewing stand. Two hundred heroes and twice Heroes of the Soviet Union marched in their ranks. There were defenders of Moscow. veterans of Stalingrad soldiers who stormed Berlin.

They were followed by officers of the Soviet Army who are now supplementing their war experience in Artillery, Tank and Air Force Academies. With rhythmic step students of higher Naval School filed past the stands. When borderguards and students of Military schools entered the Square bombers, fighters and stormviks appeared in the air. They were led by four motor flagships With terrific roar jet-propelled planes dashed overhead The din of aeroplane motors had barely died down when the square resounded with the clatter of cavalry. It was followed by artillery and tanks. This powerful technique of the Soviet Army was the embodiment of strength and might. Particularly enthusiastic welcome was accorded by those assembled on the square to famous "Katyushes" detachment of guards mortars whose fame spread throughout the world during the war.

Thrilling Parade And Demonstration In Red Square

Heavy and super-heavy guns rumbled past. Seven-ton trucks were followed by guns of new design. Tanks and self-propelled guns entered the square in four columns. All these powerful machines of war were designed by Soviet inventors and built by Soviet workers and engineers. They furnished a vivid illustration of how the Soviet people are equipping their army. The parade lasted one hour and twenty minutes. There was a brief pause and citizens of Moscow entered the square.

It seemed as if the square had suddenly blossomed out with spring flowers. Thirty thousand young men and women clad in light sport suits carried colourful silk banners with emblems of athletic clubs of factories, colleges and transport organisations.

Twelve columns of demonstrators streamed in the wake of athletes. Attached to steel cables models of aeroplanes, automobiles and such subway cars floated through the air. The adjoining column carried huge streamers where shining patent leather shoe was displayed against colourful background. There was a huge replica of open books, huge ballbearing. People who carried these exhibits seemed to be saying: We are making this. Celebrating May-Day, working people of Moscow proudly reported about their achievements in production. Models alternated with figures which furnished convincing evidence that Muscovites are marching in the Five-Year Plan in four years.

Portraits Of Workers

The marchers carried also portraits of distinguished Moscow workers and engineers: Alexander Makarov, polisher in Moscow Tool-Making Plant; Natalia Dubago, weaver of Trekhgornaya Textile Mills; Nikolai Rossisky, foreman of 'Kalibr' Plant; Vassili Matrosov, worker of Paris Commune Shoe Factory, innovator in Production and Stalin Prize-Winner.

Marching side by side with factory workers were scientists, students and artists—united, friendly family of Soviet people. In ranks of students of Moscow State University where representatives of the thirty-eight nationalities of the Soviet Union are studying, we saw young men and women who come to Moscow from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to study in the land of Soviets, land of freest and most progressive science. They were joyfully celebrating May-Day together with all students and professors of the university.

Actors of Bolshevik Opera Theatre carried branches of apple-blossoms and posts announcing to Muscovites new productions to be presented before the end of the year.

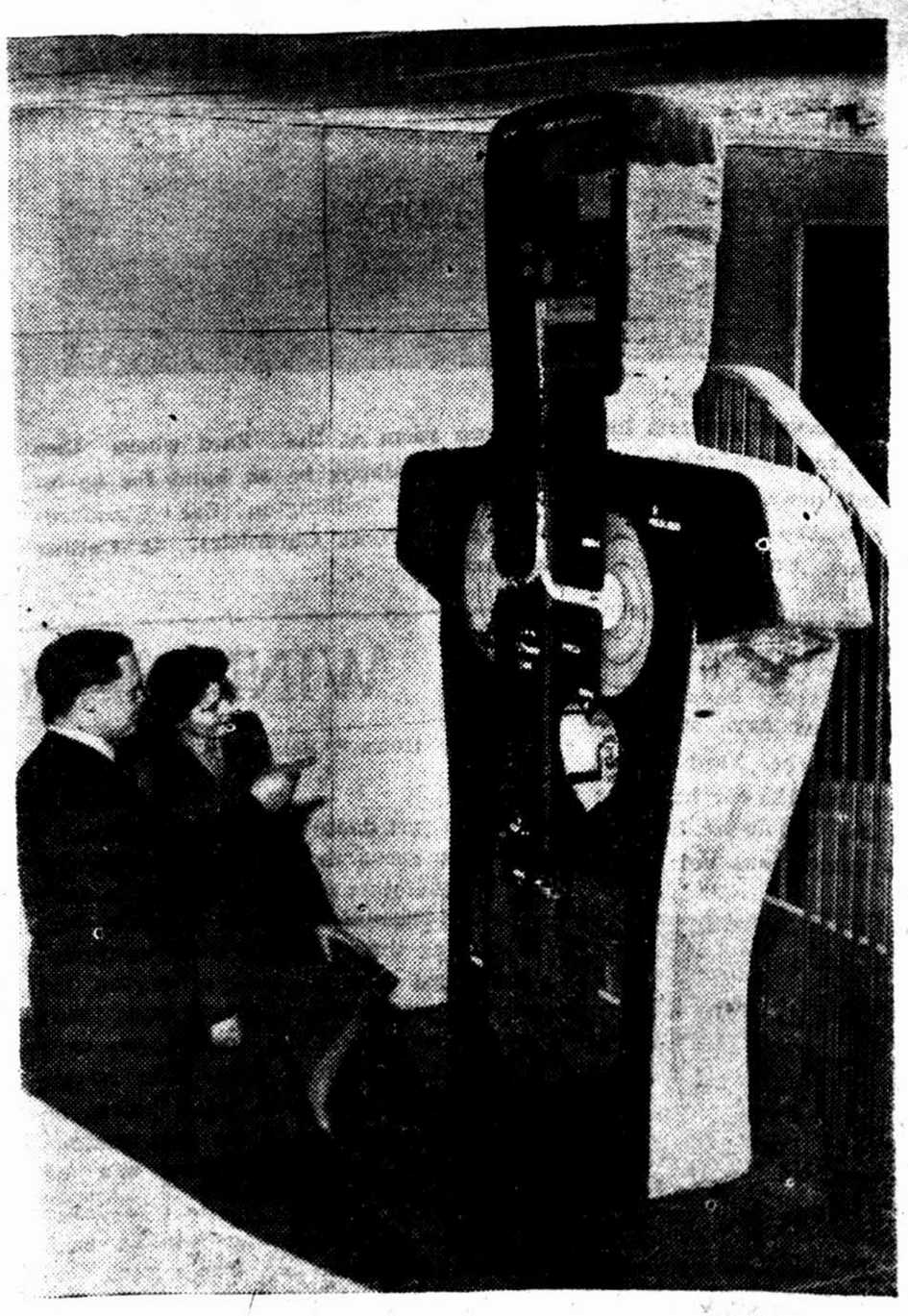
We saw Moscow Builders on Red Square.

Particularly impressive were models of armament buildings and miniature replica of tall building of Moscow University which they are erecting on Lenin Hills.

Construction workers carried portrait of Sergei Malygin, distinguished plasterer, whose highly efficient methods are now emulated by thousands of builders throughout the country.

More and more columns entered Red Square demonsrators noticeably halting their steps near the Central Stand. Thousands of people were eager to see their own Stalin and they involuntarily slowed down the pace of march in order better to see the man with whose name their victory in the last war, their successes on the labour front and their happy life are inseparably associated in the minds of the Soviet people.

The Mechanical Man



The chief attraction of the "Health of the People" Exhibition held in London is "Godfrey" the mechanical man, whose mental and digestive processes can be seen in action, while he himself describes them to the audience. Built in 1938, blitzed and now repaired and fitted with an amazing new electronic brain, Godfrey is unique, for his brain actually controls his actions and speech in response to external stimuli as a human brain does. The man who designed and installed this piece of modern wizardry is H. Lynton Fletcher.

LIVING IN A VACCUM

Airmen Made Safe At 100,000 Feet

By Thomas L. Henry

A decompression suit that can be worn like underwear and that not only will keep a man alive but enable him to move freely at altitudes above 100,000 feet—far higher than man has ever flown—has been devised by the medical section of the air forces.

The accomplishment is described as "enabling a man to live in a vacuum" and is considered one of the outstanding advances in air "medicine" since the war ended. The device has been tested thoroughly on volunteers in pressure chambers

Pressurized Suit

The suit, details of which remain restricted, weighs four to five pounds. It is worn as near to the skin as possible. It allows unhampered movement of arms and legs such as would be necessary if a pilot were to retain control of his plane, or even if he had to bail out at such a great height—though it would be necessary for him to have a supply of oxygen. The suit, it is explained, can be pressurized very rapidly either by air pumped in from the engine or by oxygen, a tank of which always would be carried in the plane.

The obvious answer to flying at high altitudes, of course is the pressure cabin. But there always is the possibility that there will be an accident. The pressurizing apparatus may go bad. Windows are likely to be broken, especially in combat. Before the construction of the new suit any failure of pressure equipment probably would have been fatal in a very short time to everyone in a plane at an altitude much above 50,000 feet.

In the past, suits devised for protection against low pressure have been so bulky as to be essentially useless. A man looked as if he were enclosed in a balloon. He could move only with the utmost difficulty. With the new equipment his movements are not hampered in any way.

Minimum Level

The new suit is not intended to give a man the atmospheric pressure he would experience at sea level, about 15 pounds to the square inch. Instead it gives him somewhere around the minimum pressure at which a numan being can function without developing the "bends", essentially the same for high-altitude fliers as for deep-sea divers

Without protection of this kind, life hardly would be possible above 33,000 feet, regardless of the amount of oxygen supplied. At that altitude the atmospheric pressure fails to the point where the blood would begin to boil.

The suit has been tested, air force medical officers say, at simulated altitude of 103,000 feet, where, essentially, a vacuum exists The pressure would not become materially less at twice that altitude or at a distance entirely beyond the earth's atmosphere where rocket planes finally may penetrate.

Development Of Machine Tool And Match Industries

DETAILS OF INDIA GOVERNMENT'S SHORT—TERM PLANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail.)

Details of the India Government's short-term plans of the Machine Tool and the Match Industries, are now available. With regard to the former the plans envisage increase in the production of Machine Tools within the next three years, and close co-operation between the indigenous manufacturers and the Government to achieve this object.

The industry has been called upon, to minimise wastages safeguard interests of consumers and develop it on cottage industry lines. The Government will help the industry to get necessary machinery, and give facilities to train engineers' with regard to match industry.

India has enough capacity to meet her requirements but irregular distributions has caused occasional local shortages.

Machine Tool Industry

IMPORTANT TARGETS AIMED AT IN THE SHORT-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

(i) Double the present production of machine tools within the next three years. The average present production of about 7,500 machine tools to be raised to 15,000.

(ii) Build latest models of machine tools. Accelerate the manufacture of modern production type of machine tools in addition to the primary types already successfully manufactured in the country. To achieve this result, every manufacturer of machine tools to Grade I limits of the accuracy should at least produce 1 new model per year. Steps required to be taken to achieve the 2 objects enumerated above in the short-term programme:

Development of this important key industry is only possible with close co-operation between the indigenous manufacturers and the Government. Certain steps have to be taken by the manufacturers and others have to be implemented by Government. These are:—

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE INDUSTRY

(i) The indigenous machine tool industry must be rationalised as quickly as possible This forms the foundation on which leading Western countries have built up their powerful Machine Tool Industries.

(ii) Components of the machine tool industry must also be developed on Cottage industry lines The conditions in the country are very favourable for such development. Certain experimental measures already carried out have proved successful

(iii) The Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association should establish "Scales and Service Organisation" to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

(iv) Essential raw materials, viz. steel, pig iron etc. must be conserved and saved as much as possible by every possible means, viz. rationalisation and specialisation, which enable the right type of firms manufacturing the right type of products

Manufacture component parts as efficiently and economically as possible, thus minimising wastage to the utmost extent.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

(i) Machine Tool Manufacturers must be provided with necessary balancing plant for increasing their production capacities. As suitable machinery equipment is not readily available, from foreign countries within reasonable periods, suitable types of machines available from reparation plants must be allotted to machine tool manufacturers.

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs worth of Balancing Plant must be provided either from reparation plant allocations, or from other foreign resources.

(ii) Provision of a subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs to enable the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers to meet the heavy cost of jigs, tools and fixtures, which are very essential for producing new models of machine tools.

(iii) Effect to be given to Tariff Board's recommendations with the least possible delay.

(iv) Appointment of 4 high calibre specialists in order to strengthen and establish the Machine Tool Industry in the country.

(v) Assistance to indigenous manufacturers in the procurement of foreign technicians for employment in their factories and improving their products.

(vi) Provision of facilities for training qualified Machine Tool Engineers connected with the industry and obtaining specialised higher training abroad.

(vii) The Services of Government Machine Tool Inspection Organisation to be placed at the disposal of the industry free of cost to assist the infant indigenous industry.

(viii) Government should permit higher percentage of depreciation being shown in the income-tax returns to assist the speedy rehabilitation and establishment of machine tool factories.

(ix) Government (Central and Provincial) should assist the machine tool manufacturers in acquiring suitable plots of land for expansion of their factories.

(x) Preparation by the Indian Standards Institution of Indian Standard specifications pertaining to machine tools at an early date.

(xi) Surplus capacity of Ordnance Factories for the manufacture of forgings, drop-stampings and steel castings to be placed at the disposal of indigenous machine tool manufacturers.

(xii) Regular supply of necessary raw materials, and electric power in requisite quantities at reasonable prices.

ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS

The total present quota of steel is about 5,000 tons per annum. The allocation of steel per annum during the next 3 years to enable the present production being doubled is roughly estimated at 6,700, 6,400 and 10,000 tons respectively

Pig iron requirements per annum during the next 3 years to achieve the production target indicated above is roughly estimated 6,700, 8,400 and 20,000 tons respectively.

TRANSPORT

The present tonnage miles affected due to transport of raw materials from sources of supply to factories are roughly estimated at 15 million ton miles.

If the target of doubling our present production is to be effected, then the tonnage miles during the next 3 years due to transport of raw materials will be 25 million and 30 million ton miles. The tonnage miles covered in transporting finished products to marketing centres at present are roughly estimated at 7 1|2 million on miles. If the production target is to be doubled during the next three years, it is roughly estimated that the tonnage miles on finished products during the next three years will be 10, 12 1|2 and 15 million ton miles respectively.

Match Industry

Annual production capacity: 250,00,000 Gross.

Present production (1946): 248,87,887 Gross.

Annual requirements (estimated): 238,00,000 Gross.

Number of factories working 150

India has enough capacity to meet her entire requirements and also to export small quantities to neighbouring countries. Number of new factories are also coming up, but irregular distribution has caused occasional local shortages.

The main raw materials of the industry are chemicals for the dipping composition and soft wood for making sticks and boxes. The country is at present selfsufficient with regard to these chemicals excepting for phosphorus and sulphur which are required to the extent of 120 and 170 tons per annum respectively The most important chemical, potassium chlorate is made indigenously; the annual capacity of its production is about 2,000 tons, but potassium chloride a raw material required in its manufacture is mainly imported as chloride of the required purity is not made in the country.

41,18,000 c. ft. of soft wood are required for making the required amount of sticks and boxes. The plywood industry also depends on similar species of wood and not enough is available all over the country to meet the total demands of both the industries

The provincial forest departments and other authorities have therefore, been requested to give preference to the requirements of the Match Industry by reserving these species as far as possible except in those areas where plywood comes in serious competition with the match industry an equitable distribution between the two industries are to be arranged. If this can be done, large exports of matches are possible.

NEW UNITS:

Forty new units are likely to come into being during the period of coming three years They will be distributed as under:

Madras 26 units: Bombay 12 units; Bengal 2 units.

CAPITAL ISSUE

There is no capital issue involved. Most of the equipment will be fabricated in India and no imports of capital goods also are expected.

IRON AND STEEL REQUIREMENT

Approximately 400 tons of iron and steel will be consumed in connection with the setting up of these units.

RAW MATERIALS

Matchwood: 2,10,100 cft. per year.

Potassium chlorate: 90 tons per year.

Amorphous phosphorus: 8 tons per year.

Sulphur: 8 tons per year.

TON MILEAGE

Ton-mileage involved with respect to the movement of raw materials and finished goods in regard to the production of these units will be about 160,000.

CHECK DOLLAR AND SAVE STERLING

JOHANNESBURG, via Capetown, May 12 (UPA).—Premier Jan Smuts told a Rotary Club meeting last night that the price of dollar was too high and must come down.

Smuts said if the American dollar rose any higher, the whole world would be affected, particularly South Africa, and that sterling must be kept stable.

"Don't let it be devalued", he said. "It is low enough already" He said sterling today was an inferior currency compared with the Dollar but still has served a vast portion of mankind

CNE FOR HIS NOB

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA (Reuter).—James Wallace of Oakland pulled his car to one side to avoid hitting another car.

He collided with a third car, smashed through a wooden guard rail, somersaulted down a 200-ft. embankment, landed in a tree and climbed out unhurt

As he walked away a falling boulder landed on his head and knocked him unconscious.

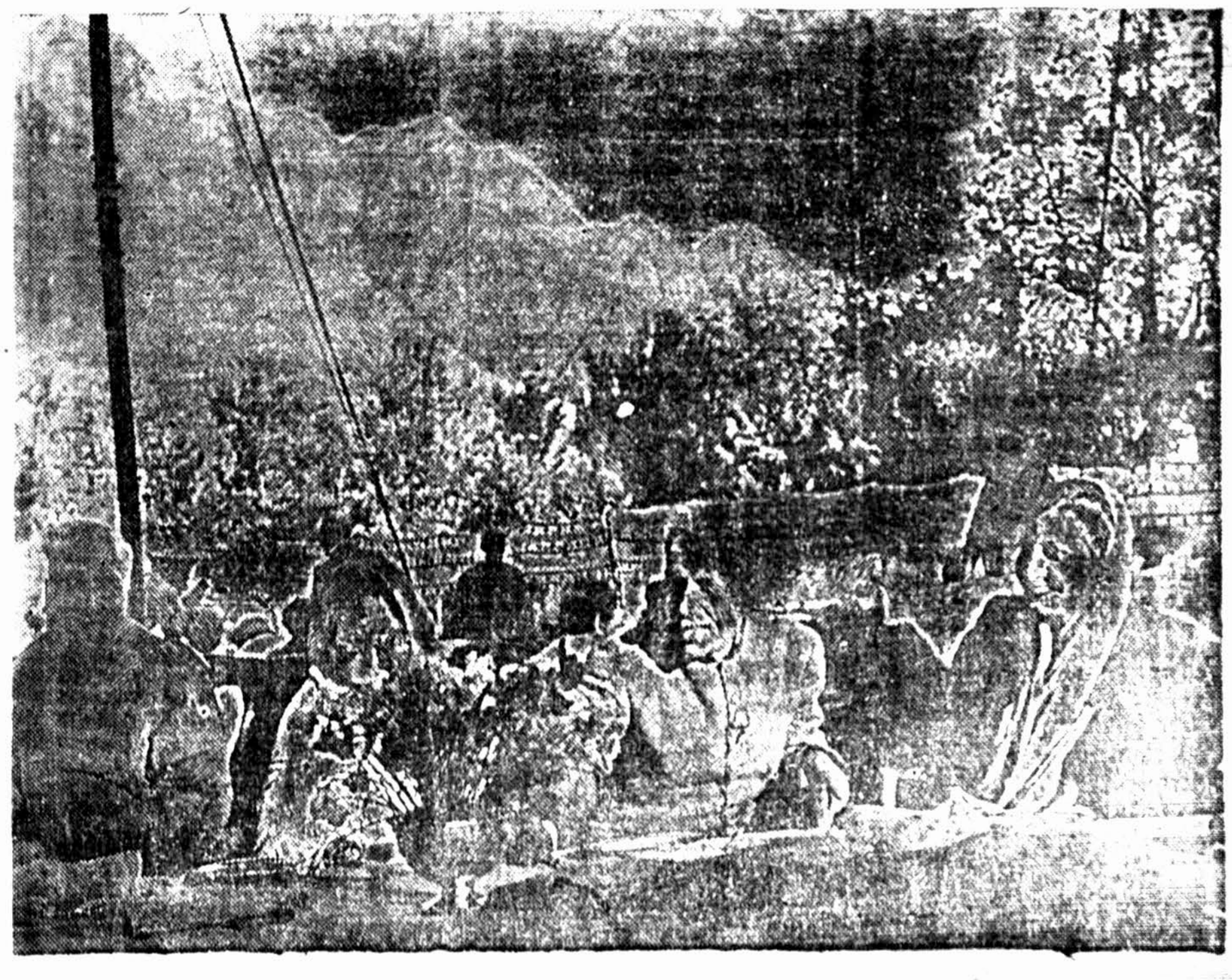
Thieves Repair Car At Owner's Expense

HOUSTON, TEXAS (Reuter).—A woman who had gone to the police station to report the theft of her car returned home to find a bill for $6 for repairs the thieves had made at the local garage

BEIRUT SECURITY MEASURES

BEIRUT May 14 (Reuter): An emergency law empowering the Lebanese Government to take special security measures was issued today Precautions have been taken to protect the Jewish quarter in Beirut. Beirut Jews have contributed 50,000 Lebanese pounds to help Arab refugees in Palestine.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S GARDEN PARTY



H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, Begum Abdullah, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Maharani of Kashmir at the garden party held in Shalimar during Pandit Nehru's recent visit to Kashmir in connection with the Independence Celebrations.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Match for a qualified Lady Doctor aged 26 yrs. qualified medical men and highly educated persons of any Brahmin Sub Caste should correspond. Box No. 8754 "Bombay Chronicle".

Suitable match for a Punjabi Khatri Bachelor 25½ years of age, Gazetted Officer (Civil Deptt) drawing Rs. 500 a month. Posted in Bombay. Apply Box No. 8775 "Bombay Chronicle"

Matches for three girls, 16, 20, 30 years. Well educated & pretty. No. 5155 Barna Street. Saddar Bazar, Delhi.

8261

Brahmin Bridegroom, M.Sc., age 28, salary 250|-, invites matrimonial correspondence c|o Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. (8764)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Required for electricity Undertakings in the United and Central Provinces in India, several engineers with at least three years experience in a responsible position in an Undertaking of not less than 10,000 K.W. plant capacity. Successful applicants would be posted as Assistant Resident Engineers in the first instance, with eventual promotion to Resident Engineer, if found suitable. Cars and houses, or allowances in lieu thereof, are provided. The posts carry excellent prospects for really first class men Applications, stating age, training, experience, present position held and salary, should be addressed to Messrs. Martin & Co., Electricity Supply Dept., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. (8555)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Home Economics. Scientific training offered. Intermediate in Science examination, U.P. Apply to the Registrar, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad. (8553)

Allahabad Agricultural Institute Next session begins on July 7 1948. Pioneers in Agricultural education in the U.P. Courses are offered to the Intermediate and B.Sc. examinations in Agriculture and the B.Sc. in Agricultural Engineering, and the Indian Dairy Diploma. For Prospectus write to the Registrar. (8553)

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Wanted Provincial Chief Agents for a very sound and Bonus paying Life Insurance Company. Terms Liberal. Only genuine parties to apply No. 8741, "Bombay Chronicle".

SHARE BUSINESS

Valuable Tea Garden Shares Northern India Tea Estates Ltd.—Garden: Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area. 4704 mds highest Crop obtained and 5,000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced Share Selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary and 6 per cent Tax Free Pref. Shares. Apply sharp to Aryan Planters' Agency 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta 8467

SOCIAL

Social Circle both sex friendly introductions, particulars 0/5/0 stamps. Mrs. Jayashree. Post Box 4014, Bombay-7. (8764A)

FINANCIAL

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta a progressive national concern, paying dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 3472

Wanted for one film Company Financier and Distributor for the completion of the Hindi Social picture, who can able to invest a sum of Rs. 25000/ only Write to Box No. 8778 "Bombay Chronicle".

LAND LEASE

Large farm lands available on lease in north Kheri near Lakhimpur, U.P. Apply Box No. 8604 "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of salt to the fish curing yards in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts. Particulars governing the contract may be obtained from the Director of Fisheries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay. The last date for the recept of tenders is June 15. 1948.

(8498)

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Gramophone sound boxes & main springs of assorted sizes are now available at competitive prices. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd 43 Park Mansions, Park St. Calcutta-16 (8350)

For Sale — Imported Hot Die Carbon Steel and cold heading Steel from ex:Stock For further particulars enquire to Associated Contractors Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (8554)

News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 15.—The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today, being Saturday. The sentiment seemed to be steady, and Tata Deferred and Bombay Dyeing were quoted in private around their previous closing levels of Rs. 1690 and Rs. 1140 respectively.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Cotton market ruled erratically today after opening quiet. There was moderate buying at the start which resulted in improving the prices. This was followed by a steady decline due to professional selling.

July opened at Rs. 761 and improved to Rs. 772 on short covering and scattered replecement buying. Later on professional selling checked further progress and July declined to Rs. 762.

May opened at Rs. 752 and after touching Rs. 762 reverted to its opening level due to persistent selling. September advanced as far as Rs. 780 after opening at Rs. 768, but ultimately reacted to Rs. 770.

Later on there was heavy professional unloading which resulted in a sharp decline. The early improvement was influenced by arangements arrived at in connection with sales of short staple cotton to Japan. Professional operators are unloading their speculative holding and the market looks like sagging. July declined at Rs. 745|8 and closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

I.C.C. May	732	8	0
I.C.C. July	745	8	0
I.C.C. September	754	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Bullion market was quiet today with very little demand in both the metals.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 176-14 and after advancing upto Rs. 177-6 reacted to Rs. 175-10 on professional liquidation. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 175-10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 117-9 and advanced by an anna.

Thereafter it reacted to Rs. 116-14 under persistent selling pressure.

Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-14.

Later on the market was easy on increased selling and Silver after declining at Rs. 175 improved on short covering. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as	p.
Ready Silver	176	0	0
Forward Silver	176	2	0
Ready Gold	117	0	0
Forward Gold	117	1	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 15.

The produce market was quiet today with increased selling. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 148/4 and improved at Rs. 148/8 but declined at Rs. 147/12. There was moderate selling in groundnuts and linseed. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	35	8	0
Coromandal ready	34	12	0
Bold ready	34	2	0
April-May	33	9	0
June-July	33	6	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	31	5	0
May delivery	141	0	0
September	148	0	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	0	0
April-May	28	2	0
July	28	2	0
OILS:			
Groundnut ready	19	1	0
Groundnut May	19	1	0
Groundnut July	19	3	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseeds First Pressing	20	2	0
Castorseed Commercial quality	18	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton July contract is 841 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 14

July	37.45+02
October	37.79+18
December	33.19+13
March	32.88+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING

NEW YORK, May 14

July	37.48+10
October	33.76+7
December	33.18+18
March	32.87—

METAL MARKET

BOMBAY, May 15.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Tin Jeth dely.	61	8	0
Copper Ingots Jeth	93	8	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 15, (Reuter): The money market made a pad start to past week when substantial withdrawal of funds in connection with Argentine railway payout necessitated both indirect and direct assistance.

Shortage, however, was confined to early part of the week and although railway payout continued on a smaller scale, subsequent days recorded a sufficient flow of funds from maturing bills to supply all needs. By the end of the week, comfortable conditions had returned, and in many cases, balances were not lent.

Easier facilities were reflected by stimulated demand for bills and a fair turnover in June-July maturities was reported.

Evidence of better conditions in the money market was provided by the Bank of England return: Bankers balances were around £12,000,000 higher. Seasonal demand for notes resulted in an increase of £4,000,000 in active note circulation.

Applications for £170 million treasury bills totalled £290,685,000 of which £170 million was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shillings 1.36 Pence per cent.

Next week £170 million of treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts of £60 millions maximum.

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 15.

Coiryarn Beypore 140/155, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 95, Cocoanuts Raw 110, Dry 140, Cocoanut Oil 450, Copra Office 300, Dilpasand 310, Madrasnottam 320, Pepper Wynaad 1025, Country 1015, Dry Ginger Chernad 350, Ernad 340, Coffee Robusta 145, Timber Pali 45/50, Junglewood 25/30, Vellapine 40/45, Benteak 35/40, Teak 80/90, Mango 3/3/8, Teak 12/20, Rosewood 12/8/20.

REPORT TRADING STALEMATE ON WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, May 14. (U. P. A.): Cotton goods merchants reported a trading stalemate on the Worth Street market on Friday. Buyer unwillingness to pay the current levels found mills equally set against granting further concessions. The producer attitude was attributed to high prices for raw cotton and other raw materials plus expectations for increased wage demands among southern United States textile workers.

Conversely, brokers said garment manufacturers complained of price resistance at retail level and they naturally were hesitant about adding to their inventories.

In the print cloths observers believed the revival of consumer buying might develop on the basis of one dollar per pound for 80 four square yard print number.

WOOL TOPS CLOSE STEADY.

NEW YORK, May 14, (U. P. A.): Wool tops closed steady and unchanged to five lower.

Closing prices included:

May 192—197.
July 193—196
October 193—195
December 192—194.5.
March 190.5—192.
May 189—191.
July 187.5—189

COLOBO SHARE BAZAR.

COLOMBO, May 15.

Market quietly steady:—

TRANSACTIONS TEAS: Agra Ouvahs 22, Ceylon Provincials 13-1/2, Galleboddes 9, Girindi Ellas 7, Maha Uvas 36-1/2, Mayens 11, 10-1/2, 10-3/4, Midfords 8, Mochas 21, Nahavillas 16, 16-1/2, Richlands 18-1/2, Roebrrys 34, St. James 25, Strathspeys 15, Theresias 15, Torringtons 8, Uplands 15-1/4, 15

TEA CUM RUBBERS: Amawellas 4, Neuchatels 13-1/2, North Westerns 15-1/2, Opatas 18, Pelmadulla Valleys 7-1/2, Rayigams 15, Saffragams 18, Talangawellas 7,.

RUBBERS: Ceylon Rubbers 10, Clunes 6-1/4, Gonagams 3, Ex Jebongs 3-1, Kalutara Coys. 11, Langat Rivers 8-1/4, Mahagamas 40, Updpollas 6-1/4 Bank of Ceylone 105, Browns 16-1/2, 17, Cargills 9 Colonial Motors 7-1/2, Galle Face Hotels 90, Hunters 12, Millers 8-1/4 Rowlands 19.

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, May 15.

	Rs.	as	p.
120 D. Ready	10	0	0
150 D. Ready	9	0	0
150 D. May	7	9	0
150 D. June	6	5	0
20/22 Yellow Silk Ready	21	8	0
20/22 Yellow Silk June ...	21	8	0

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Previous Closing	37.45
Today's Opening	37.59
Difference	+14
Today's Closing	37.74
Difference	+29

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 15.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	176	2
Silver Chamber	176	4
Gold Forward	117	2
Sovereign	74	8

Capital Of Israel Blasted

Arab Armies Hold New Jewish State At Bay

THREE PRONGED ATTACKS BY INVASION FORCES

Egypt's Notes To Powers

TEL AVIV, May 15, (Reuter): The day old Jewish State of Israel stood at bay tonight as invading Arab armies poured into Palestine on three fronts and fighter bombers blasted its capital, Tel Aviv, four times.

Arab warplanes were also bombing Settlements in Southern Palestine after two units of the Egyptian Army had crossed the frontier during the night.

An Egyptian Ministry of Defence "communique" issued in Cairo said fighters and fighter bombers had successfully attacked a military airfield outside Tel Aviv.

Of the two Egyptian columns which invaded Palestine one had "annihilated" the Jewish Settlement of El Dahgour after the inhabitants refused to surrender.

The other was advancing towards Gaza without encountering resistance.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED

An Arab Liberation Army communique issued in Damascus claimed heavy losses had been inflicted on Jewish forces in the Tul Kareh Sector northeast of Tel Aviv.

First bombing attack on Tel Aviv came at down when six spitfires swooped from the sky.

First reports said one person was killed and six injured.

Jews claimed one spitfire was shot down and its Egyptian pilot captured.

No details were immediately available of the other raids.

Jewish sources in Tel Aviv said Arab Spitfires were also attacking Jewish Settlements in the Jordan Valley and the Jewish airfield at Akir near Rehovoth in southern Palestine.

Haganah said the Egyptian Army was using tanks against the settlements.

ISRAEL ON OFFENSIVE

To the north Israel was on the offensive. Haganah forces occupied the village of Malakir on the Lebanese border and made contact with Lebanese forces.

Jamil Mardam Bey, Syrian Premier, said today that Arab armies, fifty per cent of them Egyptian, were "pouring into Palestine".

The new Jewish State, proclaimed yesterday as the British began withdrawal and so far recognised only by the United States faced this enemy line up.

SOUTH: Egyptian troops said to include armoured units invading since one minute past midnight as the British Mandate officially ended.

EAST: **The forces of King Abdullah of Transjordan moving across the river Jordan.**

His Arab Legion already in Palestine (where it has helped the British in police duties) shelling Jewish positions south of the sea of Galilee.

NORTH: **Regular troops of Syria, the Lebanon and Iraq crossing the frontier. Jews rsported on the offensive in this area in defence of their northern Palestine settlements**

ARAB LEGION IN ACTION.

As the British moved out of Jerusalem, Haganah men moved in.

Jews claimed to-night that the whole of the former British areas of the Holy City were now in their hands

On the Transjordan-Palestine frontier the Arab Legion shelled the Jewish colonies of Gesher Ashdoth Yaavoc and Shaar Hagolan, south of the Sea of Galilee.

The Legion occupied the Naharaim Power Station inside the Transjordan territory.

Haganah announced they controlled almost all western Galilee, and Acre, reported under Jewish control yesterday, was still in Arab hands.

The Jews said the southern Negev Settlement of Kfar Darom was heavily attacked, but that they had captured the Arab village of Mugar

(Continued on Page 12.)

SECURITY COUNCIL SUMMONED

LAKE SUCCESS, May 15, (Reuter The Security Council was called into emergency session today to consider a telegram from the Egyptian Government informing the United Nations that Egyptian troops crossed the Palestine frontier last night.

American Arms To Palestine

No Immediate Action To Lift Embargo On Shipment

WASHINGTON, May 15, (Reuter): American State Department sources indicated today there would be no immediate action to lift the United States embargo on shipment of arms to Palestine.

It was pointed out that the present ban includes arms shipments to all Middle Eastern countries and not only to the Palestine Jews.

Lifting of the embargo in favour of the new State of Israel alone would be tantamount to direct intervention.

In the wake of President Truman's surprise announcement of the recognition of the State of Israel, a joint Congressional Zionist drive to get the embargo lifted developed here today.

Two Democratic Senators issued a statement calling for the end of the ban "so the new Jewish State can protect itself against the onslaught of well armed Arabs".

Meanwhile, although detailed editorial comment was lacking, Mr. Truman's action seemed to have won general support in other political quarters and to have received the blessing of Republican Party Foreign Policy authorities.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called President Truman's decision "a logical and proper step".

"If the present course of the United States is followed by other Governments, I am unable to believe that the parties in controversy cannot be successfully summoned to the bar of the United Nations in behalf of an urgent truce".

Some diplomatic authorities tended to differ radically from Senator Vandenberg. They feared the unheralded American action would, in fact, exacerbate Arab feelings and make a bitter conflict more probable

FRANKFURT, May 15 (Reuter)—Dr. William Haber, special adviser on Jewish Affairs to the American Military Government, said today that he believed male Jews between 17 and 35 and willing to fight would be offered top priority to go to Holy Land from displaced persons' camps in the American zone of Germany.

HEAT WAVE IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 15 (A. P. I.): Karachi has been experiencing heat wave for the last two days. The mercury shot up 116 degrees in the shade today. It hit 114 degrees yesterday.

THREE CELEBRITIES MEET IN CAIRO

Snapped at a reception in Cairo are (from left to right) Dr. Syud Hossain, India's Ambassador, Dr. Julian Huxley, Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O. and Dr. Will Durant, American historian and friend of India.

ARAB WAR FOR PALESTINE IS BATTLE FOR HONOUR

CAIRO, May 15. (Reuter): An Arab League spokesman at a press conference here to-day said the Arabs have "entered a stubborn war against a determined enemy in defence of their honour, property and existence".

"This war was imposed on them by the enemy after a peaceful settlement became impossible."

Commenting on the creation of the State of Israel, the spokesman said "such a State will menace the very existence of the Arabs and expose them to poverty, servitude and annihilation.

"The Zionists willed this war by invading a country very holy to the Arabs. The Arabs have accepted the challenge and are convinced that this is a war of life and death—either we reach a decisive victory or die an honourable death.

"We are determined to sacrifice everything we have for the sake of decisive victory."

Denying reports of disunity among Arab League Member States, the spokesman said: "the Arabs—their peoples, Kings, Princes and Presidents—are united in thinking only of Palestine and working for its salvation from the grip of the enemy.

"Where are the differences between the Kings and leaders of the Arab countries of which Zionist propaganda has made so much?"

On United States recognition of the Jewish State, the spokesman said: "American recognition will not affect the determination of the Arab countries to wage war.

"The Palestine question can only be solved in Palestine by the Arabs".

34 EGYPTIANS KILLED

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuter): Thirty-four Egyptians were killed and 34 injured today when a bus carrying workers from Zagazig to Tel El Kebir fell in the roadside canal after colliding with another bus.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S VISIT TO BARAMULA DENIED

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A.P.I.): A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy stated tonight that the report of the visit of the Soviet Ambassador in India and other members of the Embassy to Baramula and Uri fronts in Kashmir is not correct.

TRUMAN VETOES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, May 15, (U.P.A.): President Harry Truman today vetoed as "wholly unnecessary and unwise" legislation providing for Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiries into the loyalty of Atomic Energy Commission members.

Truman said that the bill would permit unwarranted encroachment by the legislative upon the executive branch.

PARACHUTE REINFORCEMENTS INTO NORTH PALESTINE

BEIRUT (THE LEBANON), May 15, (U.P.A.): Arab sources here today said that the Jews had parachuted reinforcements into the battle for a strategic Arab village commanding the Huleh Valley in north Palestine.

The village where the paratroopers were dropped was identified as Malkiyyer, near a point where the Lebanon-Syrian borders touch Palestine. The Arab reports said that the village had changed hands twice during the day. They said that the Jews were driven out in fierce fighting, but that Hagana paratroopers, dropped into the battle, won back the village again.

Malkiyyer lies between the two Jewish settlements of Kadas and Almanara—on a highway winding through the hills from the frontier to the Huleh Valley.

Egypt Has No Quarrel With Jews In Palestine

Armed Forces Despatched Into Holy Land To Restore Peace And Order, Says King

The Egyptian armed forces have received orders to enter Palestine to put an end to the massacres and brutalities committed by Zionist terrorist bands against the peaceful Arab inhabitants and to restore order and security in the country.

This was revealed by Mon. Ahmed Fathy Radwan, Consul for Egypt, in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mon. Radwan who is in constant touch with Egyptian Foreign Office informed our correspondent that the decision to send th eEgyptian armed forces into Palestine. which had been announced to the world this morning by Mon. Nokrashy Pasha, PPrime Minister of Egypt, was necessitated by a series of horrible acts of atrocities committed by Jewish terrorists against peaceful Arab villagers. These terrorists had set fire to and burnt scores of villages and had massacred peaceful noncombatant civilians, including the old and the infirm. The terrorists had, indeed, stopped at nothing and had indulged in sadistic and gruesome orgies, sparing neither women nor children and putting to the sword even sick and pregnant women.

RACIAL & CULTURAL TIES

"We have strong racial ties and cultural relations, not to speak of religious bonds, uniting us with the Arabs of Palesine," continued Mon. Radwan and added that marriages between the people of Egypt and Palestine was by no means rare.

Mon. Radwan asserted and emphasised that all the Arabs, Muslims and Christians alike, were at one in their desire to see order and security restored in Palestine and to end effectively the barbarities and brutalities committed by Jewish terrorists against the Arabs.

"You cannot order the original inhabitants of any country to accommodate by compulsion any outside group and to share with it their scanty bread." This was how the Arabs regarded the conduct of the Jews in Palestine and their sympathisers and supporters abroad. continued Mon. Radwan.

"Palestine is a small country with limited resources which are sufficient only for their natives and if a large number of foreigners enter in to live there they deprive the real inhabitants from the little they possess." added Mon. Radwan.

The Zionists were known by their agressive and ambitious plans, and Mon. Radwan felt that they would not stay quietly in the small country of Palestine but would seek expansion towards the neighbouring countries which were the Arab States.

It was well known that these Zionists had plans already made for this expansion and so if the Zionist State was allowed to be established in Palestine it would form a menace to the East and South Mediterranean countries.

FAROUK EXPLAINS

The attitude of Egypt to the whole question of Jews in Palestine had been explained by His Majesy King Farouk recently. Replying to questions submitted by the United Press of America, he declared:

"His Majesty's Government has already clearly expressed that Egypt has the intention of according every aid in its power to their brother Arabs of Palestine. This aid will be of military, financial and economic nature and no effort will be spared in this direction.

.. NO QUARREL WITH JEWS ..

"The Egyptians have not any quarrel with the Jewish people. The majority of the Jews who lived in Egypt since a long time ever to be loyal citizens.

"Zionism is a very different thing and His Majesty cannot and will not tolerate the establishment of a Zionist State in the Middle East and even on the very Egyptian borders. The general opinion is that force will be necessary with the Zionists. However, there is room to hope that in the end, and perhaps it is not at a very far date, counsels of moderation will prevail on the Jews and that they will consider their error which they committed by alienating the sympathy of all the Arab nations who till now did not show hostility against the Jews in general.

"It had been declared several times that the Arabs in Palestine will accord the rights of minority to the Jews living in Palestine."

And so the die had been cast and there was no turning back. The Egyptian Parliament, Mon. Radwan added, had expressed its unanimous approval of the policy of Egyptian government vis-a-vis the question of Arabs in Egypt and was in complete accord with its decision to intervene in Palestine. Accordingly, it had sanctioned and put at the disposal of the Egyptian Government a sum exceeding four million sterling to meet all additional expenses of the Egyptian troops on and across the Frontiers of Palestine.

CAPITAL OF ISRAEL BLASTED

(Continued from Page 11.)

on the main road south to Negev.

Aaroth Settlement, seven miles north of Jerusalem, was evacuated "according to plan" after Arab attacks.

All Arab attacks on strategic points along the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway were said to have been successfully held.

MORE JEWS COMING IN.

As the Mandate ended, ships taking manpower to the new Jewish State were on the high seas.

There were wild scenes in Tel Aviv to-day as two ships with 1,200 new legal immigrants arrived. The Jews had sailed from an Italian Port six days ago.

Reinforcements are expected to arrive at the rate of 1,000 a week at least from Europe and 2,500 Jews will be taken to Palestine weekly from camps in Cyprus where 23,000 are interned.

The Jews from Cyprus will sail in the former illegal immigrant ship 'Pan York' and 'Pan Crescent' and will be escorted as far as Palestine Coast.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Haganah to-day warned in an Arabic broadcast that Jewish prisoners should be treated according to International Law.

"Many Arab prisoners are in our hands and this should be taken as a warning", the broadcast said.

First news of the Tel Aviv bombing came from white haired 62-year old Mr. David Ben Gurion, Israel's first Premier, in a broadcast from Tel Aviv.

"Tel Aviv is being bombed by hostile planes as I am speaking," he said. Distinct bombing sounds could be heard and Mr. Ben Gurion paused before continuing his speech.

"We expect all decent peoples throughout the world will help us in our difficult task," he said.

"We know we are facing great dangers".

One person was killed and six wounded in the bombing.

Haganah declared in an official statement today that Arabs had massacred the entire population—males and females—of the Kfar Etzion Settlement south of Jerusalem.

CAIRO COMMUNIQUES.

"Reuter" reported from Cairo that the Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr. Ahmed Khashaba Pasha, was today receiving the British, United States, French, Polish, Russian and Belgian Envoys to inform them of Egypt's intervention in Palestine.

Some 600 Zionists were arrested in Cairo during the night and Rabbi Ventura, former Chief Rabbi of Alexandria, was given 24 hours notice to leave Egypt.

Two Jewish brothers who are Egyptian Members of Parliament—Senator Aslan Bey Cattaowi and Deputy Rene Bey Cattaowi—today cabled the Grand Rabbi of Egypt, Nahoum Effendi, saying "our Fatherland is Egypt".

"Please note that our nationality is Egyptian, our religion Judiaism and our Fatherland Egypt", the cable said.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

White House sources announced today in Washington that President Truman's recognition of Israel was not "a snap decision" and was "consistent" with the President's support of partition.

It was learned that repeal of the embargo on arms shipments and diplomatic representation for Israel were "under study".

Mr. Charles G. Ross, Presidential Press Secretary, said the British Government had been natified in advance that the question of Israel was under consideration and that the United States was contemplating recognition.

DRIVE TOWARDS GAZA.

The Egyptian Ministry of national defence issued two "communiques" in Cairo describing how Egyptian forces crossed the Palestine frontier.

The first "communique" said: "Two detachments of our light forces, composed of infantry and artillery crossed the frontier this morning. One of them made contact with a strongly fortified Settlement of El Dangour. The other detachment by-passed the village of Khan Younes and is continuing its advance towards Gaza without encountering resistance".

"Our planes dropped leabets inviting the Zionists to surrender within a specified period. As the period expired without their surrender, our planes dropped bombs on the settlements of Deit Hanoun and Byron Ishak, north and south-west of Gaza.

Our fighters and bombers successfully attacked a military aerodrome outside Tel Aviv.

A detachment of volunteers occupied a height in the Al mountar, east of Gaza, and is holding out pending the arrival of our forces".

The second "communique" issued shortly afterwards said: "Mopping up operatiods in the settlement of El Dagour was completed with the annihilation of its settlers as they refused to surrender. Two Arabs working for the Zionists in the Settlement were taken prisoner.

"Egyptian Air Force planes carried out a second raid on Tel Aviv this morning. One Dakota was destroyed on the ground".

EGYPT'S NOTE TO POWERS

Egypt decided to intervene in Palestine "to put an end to massacres" and establish respect of the principles recognised by the United Nations, the Egyptian Government declared today.

The declaration, quoted in a Cairo despatch, was made in Notes to Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Poland and China.

"The Egyptian Government declares this intervention is not directed against the Jews of Palestine, but against Zionist terrorist bands", the Notes said.

A "Reuter" message from Rome said Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi were today reported to be seeking to enlist all able bodied young Jews there for the Jewish Army in Palestine.

Krishna Menon To Visit New Delhi

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter)—The High Commissioner for India in Britain, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, leaves London by air on Sunday morning for a brief visit to New Delhi.

He will be accompanied by his principal private secretary, Captain C. Srinivasan, R.I.N.

Red Republics On Indo-Hyderabad Borders?

Razakar-Communist Alliance Supported By Nizam

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Grave and disturbing news has reached here from Hyderabad. I understand that operating from Hyderabad, communists have launched their offensive against India and particularly against the Congress. Acording to these reports two Congressmen were killed in cold blood at Munagala on the Hyderabad-Madras border which was raided by communists, the Razakars standing by. Road blocks at Barsi on the Kolhapur border are also reported

In collusion with Razakars and with the active support of the Nizam's Government 'Red Republics' are planned and may be declared any day in Indian enclaves running into Hyderabad. Lifting of the ban on the Communist Party in Hyderabad has caused considerable surprise here. It was explained by the Hyderabad authorities that as India could not supply sufficient arms to the State it could not control the communists within Hyderabad.

This is interpreted here as a direct encouragement of communists at a time when they were being suppressed in India. Reports also indicate a close tie-up between Communists and Razakars aginst the 'common enemy, namely the Congress and India.' Knowledgeable persons returning here testify that process of infilteration of communists into the ranks of the Razakars has already commenced.

With the best of goodwill, the Government of India could not allow 'Red Republics' on its own territory, nor could it continue to permit her nationals being murdered in cold blood. It has been using all avenues for a peaceful settlement, but the policy of Nizam and his Government has very nearly exhausted its patience. Instead of controlling Razakars, for instance, the Nizam Government has let loose communists by lifting the ban. With all these provocations, the Government of India is still using its persuasive methods. It is anxious to avoid a showdown which is becoming inevitable.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE

KURNOOL, May 14 (A.P.I.): "All available evidence in Kistna and Kurnool districts goes to prove the emergence of an unholy alliance between the Communist Party and the Razakars encouraged by Hyederabad administration, in spite of the denial of such an alliance by Bombay Communist leaders", said Mr. N. C. Ranga, member of the Congress Working Committee, in an interview here today on completion of a tour of the districts bordering Hyderabad State.

Mr. Ranga added: "There seems to be a strange of coincidence, if not a concerted common move, between the Razakars' anti-Union campaign and the Communists recently inaugurated campaign against the Nehru Government.

"Batches of Communists moved in semi-military formations through a number of villages in Kistna and Kurnool districts within the last one week, shouting slogans against the Nehru Government and inciting the people to attack Congressmen and Government forces. It is in pursuance of this insidious policy that the Communists attacked Congress men in Munagala and other villages in Kistna and Guntur."

Mr. Ranga welcomed the organisation of the Village Defence Guard by the Madras Government said that if they were trained well in civil defence and kept under strict discipline they could effectively control "communist violence."

GREEK MINISTER DENIES REPORTS

No Execution Or Detention For Political Crimes

ATHENS, May 15 (Reuter)—M. Michael Ailianos, Greek Information Minister, today denied that there had been any executions in Greece for political crimes, or that anyone was detained in prison for political crimes.

Executions, he said, were carried out on "criminals who had been sentenced to death for crimes of common penal law". The Minister declared that criticism of the executions in the Foreign Press had been unexpected. "Amazing as it may seem, part of the international press has related these executions to political crimes" he said "such criticism is due to misinformation."

Increased Telephone Facilities For Surat

SURAT, May 15 (API)—A scheme to increase telephone facilities in Surat at the cost of one and half lakhs rupees, to be completed by March 31, 1949, has been sanctioned by the Government.

The new telephone lines between Surat and Ahmedabad are ready. It is learnt that when these lines are switched on Surat will have another six circuits for trunk telephone purposes and the present delay in obtaining trunk connections will be considerably reduced.

Royal Couple Visit Versailles Palace

PARIS, May 15 (Reuter): Crowds who had waited for hours rushed the gates today when Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the historic palace of Versailles home of the French Kings.

The royal couple were escorted through the magnificent suites, chambers and galleries of the palace. They saw the famous hall of Mirroas where the Peace treaty of the First World War was signed.

Before leaving the palace, both signed the Golden Book reserved for distinguished visitors. One page was set aside for them.

Future Of "A.P.I."

I.E.N.S. Delegation Flying To London For Talks With Reuters

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter)—A delegation of principal representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was flying from India to London this week-end for negotiations with Reuters, Ltd., in connection with the future of the Associated Press of India.

The delegates are Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, President of the Society and Proprietor of the newspaper 'Hindu', of Madras; Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of the late Mahatma Gandhi and Managing Editor of the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi; Mr. R. Goenka, head of the Indian Express group of newspapers: Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, publisher of an important group of Indian newspapers and a Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. S. Sadanand, publisher of the 'Free Press Journal', Bombay.

The delegates, accompanied by their families and secretariat, will arrive in London on Tuesday.

Bonnet Visits Lovett

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPA:—A French official source said today that Ambassador Henri Bonnet, on instructions from the French Government visited Under-Secretary of State Robert Lovett for further information on the United States-Soviet exchange of notes. Bonnet made no statement after spending an hour with Lovett, but a United States official said that Bonnet asked if there was anything new in regard to the United States-Russia situation. He said that Lovett assured Bonnet that he had nothing new to tell him because nothing further had transpired.

Bonnet expressed satisfaction that the United States had given to the French Government a full account of its initiative in regard to Russia and declared he was satisfied that if there are any new developments, France would be kept fully in the picture, the American official added.

He said that Bonnet discussed at length the possibility of a close-working liaison between officials of the United States and French broadcasting systems. It appeared, he continued, that France is eager for as close an association of views as possible between these two systems so that possible confusion in viewpoints could be avoided. He said that Lovett would look closely into this situation.

Bonnet probably will be leaving next week for Paris.

The French official said that Bonnet and Lovett discussed also the broadcasting problems in Tangier to which the French attach considerable importance.

AMBALAA, May 14 (A.P.I.)—Some women passengers travelling in a women's third class compartment of a passenger train between Nabha and Dhuri on the Ambala Bathinda section of the East Punjab Railway were deprived of their ornaments and valuables on May 12.

PAK CONSEMBLY MEETS AND ADJOURNS TILL TUESDAY

Congress Opposition Members Object To Short-Notice Motions

....KARACHI, May 15 (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Constituent Assembly (constitution making body) met for an hour and twenty minutes here this morning after a lapse of nearly two months. The Deputy-President Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, was in the chair.

SESSION OF DISAPPOINTMENT

It was a session of disappointment upsets and surprises and little business was transacted from 11 a.m. to 12-20 p.m. for the most important motions moved were postponed until the next session of the Assembly as the Congress opposition objected to to their being considered in view of some of the motions being given notice of as late as 10 a.m. today.

Hundreds of men and women who had crowded the visitors' galleries were disappointed to find that the Quaid -i-Azam did not come to preside over the deliberations.

Observers were equally surprised to see Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the last Premier of a United Bengal present in the House.

Most of the agenda was upset as Mr. D. N. Datta and Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty (both of the Congress Opposition from East Bengal) objected to a number of motions being moved and taken into consideration as the notice of them was given to the members at only 10 a.m. today.

OATH-TAKING AGAIN

At the outset all the members retook the oath and affirmed their allegiance to the Federation of Pakistan. Previously they had affirmed their allegiance to the constitution of Pakistan.

The first 20 minutes of today's session were spent in the taking of the prescribed oath by 35 members, including nine of the Opposition.

The only two motions passed by the House today were moved by Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan (N.W.F.P.) and dealt with Rule 71 of the Constituent Assembly Rules.

MOTIONS PASSED

The first motion as passed is: "That after Rule 71 of the Constituent Assembly Rules, the following new rule be inserted as Rule 71 A:—

71 A. Membership of Committees: (1) A person who is not a member of the Assembly may be appointed on any of its committees.

(2) If a member of a Committee of the Constituent Assembly who was elected, or appointed to othe Committee while he was a member of the Assembly, ceases to be a member of the Assembly he shall also cease to be a member of the Committee.

The second motion that was passed contained a consequential amendment to the motion passed earlier apropos Rule 71 and read: that sub-rule (2) of Rule 72 of the Constituent Assembly Rules be deleted and sub-rule (3) be renumbered as sub-rule (2).

The House then took to legislative business and the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, introduced a Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Bill will be considered at the next session of the Constituent Assembly.

At 12-20 p.m. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan adjourned the House until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, May 18.

On Tuesday the member will meet as parliamentarians at 11 in the morning and as constitution-makers at 5 in the evening.

Abolition Of Zamindari Bill For U.P.

LUCKNOW, May 15 (A.P.I.)—Legislation for the abolition of Zamindari in the Province will be introduced in the U.P. Legislative Assembly at a special session to be convened either at the end of July or early in August, it is reliably understood.

Unlike its Bihar counterpart, the new bill will cover all questions arising out of the liquidation of landlordism—ranging from the compensation to be paid to the dispossessed landlors to an alternative system in place of Zamindari.

The Zamindari Abolition Committee will meet in Lucknow on June 8, to draw up its fina. proposals. The only question that remains to be decided is whether peasant proprietorship or State ownership of land should follow the abolition of Zamindari.

War-Developed Drugs For Malaria

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter)—Six war-developed drugs are proving "almost sure" cures for Malaria experts told the Fourth International Congress of Malaria meeting here.

The new drugs some of which are now available to doctors for general use, are pentaquine, isopentaquine, paludrine, chloraquine, sontoquine, and pamaquine.

Of one group of 80 ex-servicemen treated 79 were completely cured, they said.

Call Conference Of Working Journalists Of Bombay In July

The Bombay Union of Journalists propose to hold a Conference of Working Journalists in the province of Bombay some time about the third week of July. For the purpose of the Conference the Executive Committee of the Bombay Union of Journalists has constituted itself as a Provisional Reception Committee. A Conference Committee has also been formed to work out the details of the proposed Conference.

As the Bombay Union of Journalists does not possess a full list of working journalists in the province and their addresses, this invitations is issued to them through the medium of the press so as to get into touch with the Convenor, Conference Committee, Bombay Union of Journalists, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

It is hoped that every working journalist would consider it his or her duty to make the proposed Conference a great success and to that end extend his or her whole-hearted cooperation to the step taken by the Bombay Union of Journalists.

Sykes Shield For Karamsad

The Government of Bombay has awarded the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shield for the Northern Division for the year 1946 to the village Karamsad in the Anand taluka of Kaira District.

Premier's Tea Party To University Committee

Members of the University Grants Committee which is holding its meeting in the City, were entertained to tea by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher at the Secretary on Saturday afternoon.

The guests were Dr. M. R. Jayakar (Chairman of the Committee), Dr. B. C Roy, Dr. S. S Bhatnagar, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Dr M. N. Saha and Dr Narasimiah.

Dr. M. D. D Gilder, Minister for Health, Miss Indumati Seth, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. D. S. Joshi, Education Secretary, and Mr. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay were also present.

JAIPRAKASH ACCUSES U. P. CONGRESS PARTY

PATNA, May 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist Leader, in an interview to the A.P.I. explained the results of the District Board Elections in the United Provinces vis-a-vis the Socialist party and said: "I guess that the failure was due to want of sufficient time for propaganda. I also understand that the Congress Party made improver use of the machinery of administration to coerce voters. For instance, Muslims are alleged to have been warned by officials that unless they voted for the Congress, their loyalty to the Union would be in question. Whatever may have been the reason for our failure in the U.P., I do not take gloomy view of it."

PLEA FOR PLEBISCITE IN HYDERABAD

In answer to a question on Hyderabad, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said: "The issue in Hyderabad is whether the opinion of 11 per cent or 89 per cent of the people prevail. The issue is not communal but one of freedom and democracy. Whether Hyderabad is to accede to India or otherwise is a question that the people of the State must decide. Before they do so, their sovereignty must be established and full democratic government instituted. The issue df accession could then be settled by the people in a free plebiscite."

"The people of India", Mr. Jai Prakash continued", must help the people of Hyderabad to win their independence. India had sent volunteers to Spain to fight against Fascist tyranny. There is no less tyranny in Hyderabad today. It is the duty of every lover of freedom not only in India but elsewhere to give every possible support to the suffering people of Hyderabad."

PAKISTAN SOCIALISTS

Clarifying the position of the Socialist party of India in regard to the Socialist Party of Pakistan Mr. Jai Prakash said: "The Socialist party of Pakistan is now independent of the Indian Socialist Party, nevertheless the two parties do try to evolve common policies."

"It is not true", he continued", that the Pakistan Socialist Party lent its support to the Azad Kashmir Government. It is, however, true that the Pakistan party has advised the people of Kashmir to vote for Pakistan in the Plebiscite. I believe that as local members of Pakistan the members of the party were justified in this stand."

NAGPUR TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE

In Sympathy With R. S. Ruikar's Fast

NAGPUR, May 15 (API)—Four out of six textile mills in the city were closed today following the stay-in strike observed by workers for the last two days. Two mills belonging to the Empress Mills group are, however, working with normal attendance.

The strike is believed to be in sympathy with the fast undertaken by Mr. R. S. Ruikar. Twentyone workers were arrested yesterday for refusing to work, it is learnt.

BAN ON ASSEMBLY IN JUBBULPORE ORDNANCE FOCTORY AREA EXTENDED

The order issued by the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting, within the areas in which the gun carriage factory, the Central Ordnance Depot and the ordnance factory are situated, the holding of meetings and processions and assembly of more than five persons, will be extended for another six months with effect from today, says a Gazette notification. The order was originally issued on March 15 for a period of two months.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN PAKISTAN

Dr. Profulla Ghosh Accepts New Office

CALCUTTA, May 15 (U.P.I.) : The Government of India, it is understood, have decided to appoint a Joint High Commissioner for India in Pakistan with his Headquarters at Dacca in Eastern Pakistan and with the same status as that of the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan.

It is further understood that at the invitation of Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Profulla Ghosh former Premier of West Bengal has accepted the new office.

PAKISTAN STANDS FOR PEACE

KARACHI, May 14 (A.P.I.) : The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan took the salute today at a march past of the Pakistan National Guard (Sind branch) led by Battalion Commander Abbas Khalili, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce Major Agha Khan and Senior Commander Begum Nazir Ahmad.

Addressing the parade Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said it was upto the Pakistan National Guard to consolidate the country and eradicate provincialism.

He reiterated his desire as Defence Minister to see as early as possible at least two million civilians, including women, trained in the use of arms and warned against "complacency of feeling that Pakistan is safe". Pakistan stood for peace, he said, but stood for it with honour.

Evacuation Of Non-Muslims From Sind

NEW DELHI, May 15 (API): Congress leaders and workers from Sind met here this morning to discuss problems relating to the evacuation of non-Muslims from Sind and their rehabilitation in India. Among those who attended the meeting were Mr. Jairamdass Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and Professor Ganashyam.

No Agreement On Choice Of Baroda Premier

SURAT, May 15 (A.P.I.) : While it was reported from Mussoorie last week end that all differences between the Maharaja of Baroda and the State Prajamandal had been ironed out, reliable information received here states that no agreement has yet been reached regarding the choice of a premier for the interim cabinet of Baroda. This question was the main bone of contention between the Prajamandal and the ruler.

Usually well informed quarters state: "We cannot say that negotiations have broken down; neither can we say that agreement has been reached on the question and that the way is now clear for the formation of the ministry."

COLOMBO, May 14 (Reuter)—Three persons were fatally choked—a fourth struggling between life and death had a providential escape—following a fall into an abandoned well in Erukilampady village five miles off Mannar, the nearest coastal town from the Indian shores.

FIRST THINGS FIRST: SARDAR LIGHTS THE NEW TORCH

Nanda's Answer To Socialist Critics

(BY GULZARILAL NANDA, LABOUR)

The Socialists are very much dissatisfied with the way in which the A.I.T.U.C. is composed and conducted. They are convinced that continued association with th eCommunist leadership in the A.I.T.U.C. is highly undesirable and exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the workers and of the country. Heavily loaded as the dice is against other groups, no matter how great may be the accession of real and honest strength for them, they, according to the Socialists have no fair chance of coming into their own in the A.I.T.U.C The Socialists have, however, their misgivings regarding the precise role of the new body. They apprehend that it is too closely identified with the Indian National Congress to be able to pursue an independent policy. They suspect that the active interest of the members of the Central and Provincial Governments may in practice entail subordination of the working class claims to the exigencies of the State Administration. They do not like the strong emphasis on arbitration as the means for settling disputes between employers and employees which is found in the constitution of the I. N. T.U.C. and in the utterances of its leaders.

INTUC AND THE IATIONAL CONGRESS

I shall first take up for answering the objections raised by the members of the Socialist Party. As regards the relations of the I.N.T.U.C. with the Indian National Congress, no personal assurance is necessary that the new organisation is and will remain independent of the Congress or any other political body. The association of Congressmen in the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress does not affect the independent status of the organisation or make it an appendage of the National Congress. The political independence of the new body is ensured by its constitution with its self-sufficient goal and a democratic structure. The interest evinced by prominent Congressmen in the I.N.T U.C. should not be interpreted as a disadvantage so long as the organisation remains a fit instrument for the realization of the aspirations of the working class. The aims and policies of the Congress are today in line with the needs and the aspirations of the working class. This provides ample ground for a relationship of co-operation and mutual goodwill

AN INDEPENDENT BODY

The Indian National Trade Union Congress is not tied to any Government. Why should it hesitate to resist in a proper manner any measure or policy of a Government which in the eyes of the representatives of the working class would be prejudicial to the workers interests? The attitude and line of action of the National Trade Union Congress in its dealings with Governments will of course, be decided on democratic lines by the affiliated unions. There are however, several considerations of mutual advantage which for the most part settle the relations of the organization with Governments on the oasis of close collaboration. The political forces and the atmosphere in the country will necessarily set these Governments on the path leading to a Socialist society Consequently, occasions for serious conflicts between authority and the trade union movement would be reduced to the minimum. The movement has, on its side, very good use for the instrument of legislation and the State administrtive machinery for the attainment of its various objectives Government will need the active assistance of the Labouur movement in the constructive work of reordering the social and economic life of the country to create greater security and satisfaction and to secure a rising standard of life for the masses.

In some things the labour movement and a Government may not see eye to eye with each other. Only peaceful and democratic precedures will be employed in seeking to influence, modify or reverse any measure or policy which the Government may have adopted. There can be no thought of creating political embarrassment for democratic Governments based on and functioning in accordance with the will of the people. In these circumstances, there is no call for direct action in the political field, in order to secure a political change.

ARBITRATION AND STRIKES

The insistance of the I.N.T.U.C. on arbitration and its attitude to strikes have been discussed at length but with imperfect understanding of the true position. The I.N.T.U.C. does not make light of the difficulties and the hardships of the workers. The strikes which occur are in many cases due to apathy and neglect on the part of the employer and the irritating delays in the redress of genuine grievances. If stoppage of work were the only and best weapon in the hands of the workers for improving their conditions and securing justice, there should be no talk of arbitration or anything else. The constitution of the I.N.T.U.C. has made full provision for strikes. One of its objects is to make the necessary provision for the efficient conduct and successful and speedy conclusion of authorised strikes or Satyagraha

STRIKE—THE LAST RESORT

The I.N.T.U.C. gives priority to conciliation and arbitration and visualises recourse to the method of strike only in the last extremity when every other road to justice is found to be barred. The stress on arbitration would be appreciated better if it is known that in most cases strikes do not have a favourable outcome for the workers and that even at the end of prolonged strikes the settlement is brought about by official enquiry, conciliation or arbitration. Without resort to strikes workers have succeeded in securing substantial gains by these methods. It is also to be borne in mind that the employers are as a rule, averse to arbitration and almost invariably, they are either compelled to accept arbitration under pressure of the organized strength of the workers or it has to be imposed on them under official sanction. In many cases, Governments have to use their compulsory powers when the workers approach them in a state of neiplessness or exhaustion. The choice of the appropriate method for the realization of the aims of the Labour Movement and for the redress of the wrongs of the workers will rest on the balance of real allround advantage. In the present conditions it lies on the side of arbitration and not on the side of strikes It would be insensate cruelty to add to the agony and sufferings of the people of this country by stopping production and dislocating the system of transport and distribution while it is possible to procure a reasonable settlement of dispute by arbitration or other peaceful means.

Organised labour wins its battles by collective bargaining drawing its sanction from the power of sustained resistance which it acquires by its constructive activity. For the gains labour is able to secure by strikes too heavy a price is being paid in the form of loss of wages to the workers and production of goods and service for the community which in the present circumstances is a very vital consideration. By the effective technique which the I.N.T.U.C. offers to the working class it can make a much quicker advance towards the goal at a much smaller sacrifice. Intellect and disciplined participation of the workers in the making and carrying out of policies and programmes for mutual advantage constitutes the essence of trade union activity. This can be obtained only if there are regular election meetings records, accounts, staff funds, collection of dues, day to day attention to the needs and complaints of the workers and a certain equipment for representing and negotiation of their demands and grievances. If these tests are applied, the trade union movement in the country will be found to be at a very low ebb.

I. N. T. U. C. Objective

The following are the objects of the I.N.T.U.C.:—

I (i) to establish an order of society which is free from hindrances in the way of an all-round development of its individual members, which encourages the growth of human personality in all its aspects, and goes to the utmost limit in progressively eliminating social, political or economic exploitation and inequality, the profit-motive in the economic activity and organization of society, and the anti-social concentration of power in any form'

(ii) to place industry under national ownership and control in suitable form in order to realize the aforesaid objective in the quickest time;

(iii) to organize society in such a manner as to ensure full employment and the best utilization of its manpower and other resources;

(iv) to secure increasing association of the workers in the administration of industry and their full participation in its control;

(v) to promote generally the civic and political interests of the working class;

II (i) to secure an effective and complete organization of all categories of workers, including agricultural labour;

(ii) to guide and co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated organizations;

(iii) to assist in the formation of trade unions;

(iv) promote the rganisation of workers of each industry on a nation-wide basis;

(v) to assist in the formation of Regional or Provincial Branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

III (i) To secure speedy improvement of conditions of work and life and of the status of the workers in industry and society;

(ii) to obtain for the workers various measures of social security including adequate provision in respect of accidents, maternity, sickness, old age and unemployment;

(iii) to secure a living wage for every worker in normal employment and to bring about progressive improvement in the workers' standard of life;

(iv) to regulate hours and other conditions of work in keeping with the conditions of the workers in the matter of health, recreation and cultural development;

(v) to secure suitable legislative enactments for ameliorating the conditions of the workers and to ensure the proper enforcement of legislation for the protection and uplift of labour.

IV (i) To establish just industrial relations;

(ii) to secure redress of grievances, without stoppages of work, by means of negotiations and conciliation and failing that by arbitration or adjudication;

(iii) where adjudication is not applied and settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available for the redress of grievances, to facilitate recourse, on the part of the workers, to other legitimate methods including strikes or any suitable form of satyagraha;

(iv) to make necessary arrangements for the efficient conduct and satisfactory and speedy conclusions of authorised strikes or satyagraha.

V (i) To foster the spirit of solidarity service, brotherhood, co-operation and mutual help among the workers;

(ii) to develop in the workers a sense of responsibility towards industry and the community;

(iii) to raise the workers' standard of efficiency and discipline

4 MEANS

The means to be adopted for the furtherance of the objects mentioned in section 3 shall be peaceful and consistent with truth.

LABOUR IS NOT A CLASS APART: ONLY SECTION OF PEOPLE

(BY SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL)

Little, if anything, was being done for labour in India in an organised way before work was started among the textile mill workers of Ahmedabad with the assistance and under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi in 1917. Shrimati Anasuya Ben Sarabhai started activity in this unknown and unchartered field early in 1919, and she was very soon joined by Shri Shankarlal Banker. Under their resourceful and devoted leadership the new organisation gathered strength very fast, and, as could naturally be expected, the millowners came down upon it with all their might. It was only the presence of Gandhiji on the side of labour and his unfailing guidance and advice at every stage that sustained their confidence and raised their status to one of equality with the employers. This status was given recognition to through the establishment of a permanent arbitration machinery consisting of an equal number of representatives of labour and management. Today, the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad is undoubtedly the best organised and most powerful trade union in the country.

Work on the lines of Ahmedabad was taken up at various other centres in Gujarat, Kathiawad, Baroda, Indore and Bombay by persons trained under the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. The Sangh was set up in 1937 with the special purpose of co-ordinating and guiding the policy and programme followed by Congressmen in the trade union movement and to provide facilities for their training. The success that has attended on its labours cannot be claimed to be uniformly high. But it is a matter of satisfaction that a number of unions are now being run by Congressmen trainen unner the Sangh in various parts of the country.

Only some of these unions are affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress. The A.I.T.U.C has for some time now been pursuing a policy of open hostility to the Indian National Congress and even the few Congressmen who are associated with it are finding it extremely difficult and uncomfortable to continue their co-operation any longer. This is a most unfortunate development but quite a recent one. The debt that A.I.T.U.C owes to the Congress is immense. Many eminent Congress leaders were associated with the A.I.T.U.C. for several years from the beginning. Much of the prestige that it now enjoys arose from its association with such Congress leaders as Lala Lajpatrai C R. Das, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and others who have been its presidents on various occasions. It is a pity that an organisation that is so much like a child of the Congress should now be devoting all its energy to oppose and weaken the Congress and give it a bad name.

The idea of starting a separate trade union central organisation is to be judged in its proper setting. The Congress had placed no bar on its workers affiliating their unions to the A.I.T.U.C. and such unions have for many years been associated with the Trade Union Congress. The Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh at its Conference held at New Delhi in November last adopted a resolution urging the Sangh workers to affiliate the unions with which they were connected to the A.I.T.U.C. This direction was immediately followed by some of them.

Nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that a large number of Unions controlled and guided by Congressmen have kept aloof from the A.I.T.U.C. They could find no common ground between themselves and the A.I.T.U.C. leadership. So fundamental were the differences in policy and method. The Communists who are in the dominant position in the A.I.T.U.C. have little scruples as regards the means to be adopted so long as they are helpful to them in discrediting the Congress and defeating its programmes.

The irresponsibility and recklessness of these people pass all understanding. Strikes are launched on all conceivable pretexts and in utter disregard of the workmen's own interest and well-being. Nothing is achieved though these strikes except chaos and misery all round. No progress is possible unless there is the requisite atmosphere of peace and security. The strike-mongers, there are reasons to believe, are now turning their attention to the railways and coalmines. Perhaps it would be well for them to bear in mind that their success in these new fields would be a far reaching programme without proper preparation would be disastrous.

The workers of India are only a section of the people and not a class apart. Their culture and their tradition form part of the common heritage of the people of India In organising them and seeking the redressal of their grievances ways and means have to be evolved in consonance with our own conditions No mere grafting or transplantation of a foreign ideology and methods, however suited to the conditions elsewhere, is likely to yield healthy results. What is required is an indigenous movement having its roots in the Indian soil. Such a movement has for long been in existence and has attained a remarkable degree of success through a number of unions in several centres. But generally speaking, these unions have held themselves aloof from the A.I.T.U.C. To-day they are coming together to form a new national organisation. It is to be hoped that the new organisation would give the correct lead to the working class and strive to establish social justice, peace and security and that its constitution and working would be essentially democratic giving every one of its constituent units ample scope for free expression of views and action. (Culled from speech at the Inaugural Session of I.N.T.U.C.)

> *"Whereas the course, which the Labour Movement in the country is taking under the leadership of those who are opposed to peaceful change and democratic methods, has proved extremely detrimental to the growth of strong and healthy trade unionism and is doing incalculable harm to the real interests of the masses of the country; and whereas it has become now a sacred and imperative obligation of those who care for the well-being of the workingclass to take concerted action to safeguard and promote its interests; it is resolved that to give effect to this purpose an organisation called the INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS be formed."*
>
> *(Resolution which gave birth to the I.N.T.U.C.)*

Rajen Babu In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President who is to inaugurate the session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress here tomorrow arrived in the city by air this evening. He was received on behalf of the Government of Bombay by Excise Minister, Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C. Pandit Hariharnath Shastri President of the I. N. T. U. C., Mr. Abdali Jaffarbhai and other leaders were also present at the air port to receive the Congress President.

The Congress President will stay in the city for a day and leave for Mount Abu on Monday.

Gandhian Outlook

(BY ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI)

Gandhiji eschewed violence in all its forms. Classwar and the division of society into two hostile camps arming for each other's destruction by violent means are taboo to all Gandhian labour workers. But from this it should not be inferred that they are blind to the conflict of interests between the few who own wealth and thousands who labour in its creation. That conflict is an eternal one and recognised as such. It is in regard to its solution that opinions differ Gandhiji is all for a solution through non-violent means. May be, this involves an element of compromise; because the settlement of any issue through negotiation involves an element of give and take. But it will be a grievous mistake to imagine that this attitude of compromise arises from a feeling of defeatism or weakness It is rather the compromise of the strong, of a party fully confident and conscious of its power and capable of taking unto itself whatever it wants by force, but resolved to rely on methods of peace for the attainment of its just and legitimate rights.

The Communists and Socialists are often heard trumpeting the idea of nationalisation of industries, and very often they behave as if they had a virtual monopoly over it. Perhaps they conveniently forget that Gandhiji has always laid emphasis on the view that the product and the means of production should naturally belong to the producer. He has repeatedly made it plain that all factories and mills should to the community, and particularly the workers employed therein

Much ridicule is poured on the theory of trusteeship as though it was something medieval and archaic. This attitude arises out of a possible misunderstanding. Gandhiji does not want the present owners of industries to stay if they are to continue to behave in the traditional way, i.e., with indisputed authority to ordain the life and work of thousands of their employees. The true ownership of industry vests elsewhere. The present owners are merely trustees and can be allowed to remain such only so long as they fulfil their obligations and trust. The moment they fail to do so and try to advance their personal interests in a way detrimental to those of the community they are liable to be replaced summarily.

Unions & Membership Affiliated To INTUCS

NO.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	NO. OF UNIONS.	MEMBERSHIP
1.	Agriculture	4	3,871
2.	Plantations	29	1,08,506
3.	Mining-non-metallic	21	32,609
4.	Mining-metallic	2	5,456
5.	Textile-Cotton	68	2,11,420
6.	Textile-Jute	70	93,330
7.	Engineering	62	30,870
8.	Metals	23	12,116
9.	Sugar	29	23,721
10.	Food Drinks (other than Sugar)	25	9,292
11.	Chemicals including oils.	33	23,859
12.	Paper furniture cement, glass and stone	38	22,734
13.	Leather and rubber	14	26,511
14.	Building and roads	5	1,387
15.	Transport-land and air	40	64,870
16.	Transport-Navigation and Shipping	12	67,773
17.	Post and Telegraphs	3	30,500
18.	Services and Local Bodies	82	45,355
19.	Miscellaneous	16	7,299
	TOTAL	577	8,48,779

India Should Do Without Scavengers

BHAGALPUR, May 14 (API)—Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, India's Labour Minister, inaugurating the seventh annual session of the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League stated that he could preserve the capitalists for some time more if they listened to his advice and remained contented with reasonable share of profits.

He added that they should not monopolise all the profits but that they should give a reasonable share of their gains to labour. Both capitalists and worker, were essential in the present set up of society and capital without labour would not be of any use.

NEED FOR INTELLECTUAL REGENERATION

Referring to the problems of the Depressed and Backward Classes of the country, the Labour Minister stressed the need of their moral and intellectual regeneration and maintained that only such regeneration would help the people to establish the 'Ram-Rajya" of Gandhiji's conception. The Hindu religion had to be liberalised with a view to the general uplift of all classes of people within its fold. The condition of the Depressed Classes could not be improved simply by allowing them to enter the temples What was needed was all round improvement of their mind. They had so long been intellectually and morally suppressed and it was nigh time that such a state of affairs was ended forthwith.

UNEDIFYING WORK

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram particularly deprecated the low type of work that the Bhangis and Mehtars had to do and said that the work of cleaning latrines was most unedifying. So long as they carried buckets of night soil on their heads there could be no improvement in their condition. If people in foreign countries could do without Mehtars why could it not be possible in India, he asked.

'RAISON D'ETRE' OF I.N.T.U.C.

Maligned By Many: But Favoured By Indian Working Class

It is just over a year since the Indian National Trade Union Congress was formed. This period has been one of rapid and far-reaching changes and developments—political, economic, social and other, not in India alone but throughout the World. It would be true to say that there is not a single country but has been some vital change or other during this period.

Events in India have moved with the same speed as the current of world forces perhaps in many instances much faster. There have been revolutionary changes in many respects. The attainment of National Independence, the division of the country and the creation of Pakistan, the massacre of innocent thousands in the Punjab and the mass migration that followed, the rise to spremacy of communal forces with a distinctly fascist philosophy and technique culminating in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi—these events, each one of such magnitude and importance as to merit a full chapter in our history have all been packed into a short period of less than a year. Surely our history has covered a much longer distance during this one fateful year than during the last 47 years of the present century.

During the whole period of the holocaust one remarkable fact stood out that is full of hope for the future of the labour movement. The working class as a whole kept aloof from it, displaying a clearer understanding and appreciation of the issues involved than many other sections of the public.

The need for a new Central organisation of Labour in India had been felt for a long time. To many who had for long been connected with the Indian working class and were in sympathy with their aspirations it had been becoming more and more clear that the old existing organisations were entering on a stage of decay. They had become a spent force and ceased to evoke any new enthusiasm or response among the workers Their discredited policy and tactics were not only harming the interests of the nation, but were creating a widening rift between the workers and the general public. A new awakening had to be created among the workers—a new consciousness.

The I.N.T.U.C. was inaugurated at a Conference of trade union workers from all over India held in New Delhi on the 3rd May 1947 at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the course which the labour movement in the country is taking under the leadership of those who are opposed to peaceful change and democratic methods has proved extremely detrimental to the growth of strong and healthy trade unionism and is doing incalculable harm to the true interests of the masses of the country and whereas it has become now a sacred and imperative obligation of those who care for the well being of the working class to take concerte action to safeguard and promote its interests it is resolved that to give effect to this purpose an organisation called the Indian National Trade Union Congress be formed."

This organisation has from the very day of its birth been subjected to a fierce and constant propaganda onslaught from various quarters. Its origin, ideology aims and objects, method of work and leadership have all been misrepresented, criticized and attacked on a number of grounds.

The most serious charge made is that the INTUC is sponsored by and supported by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. Vague allegations are made about Ministers being partial towards it and helping it in their official capacity. The inference sought to be drawn from these is that in return for the patronage that it receives the INTUC is in gratitude bound to support the Government in whatever they may do.

It is true that some Ministers of the Governments including the Prime Minister of India and the Deputy Prime Minister attended the Delhi meeting. In fact Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided over it on both the days and also addressed it twice But the ministers of the Government are not mere officials. They are the Nation's beloved chosen leaders and it is only as a result of the people's hard struggle and tremendous suffering for decades that they have now reached the helm of affairs in the country. We all wanted them to be there and it is inconceivable how they could have ceased to represent us or lost any of our affection and regard the day they joined the Cabinets

We have no hesitation in declaring that we are not against all Governments as such. Nor do we like to function as a permanent opposition whatever be the policy and programme of the Government. We shall judge issues as we have always done on their merits and offer unstinted support to the Government in all their progressive measures. The present Governments we believe are composed of some of the most progressive leaders of the Nation whose sincerity, integrity and ability no one can doubt or challenge. We support the Government because the ideals that the Government has set before it are the same as those that inspired the Indian National Congress. And the Congress has always lent its support to the cause of the working class. There was never a closer friend and better guide of the workers than Mahatma Gandhi and we fully trust and believe that our leaders in the Government who draw their inspiration from the teachings of Gandhiji will never do against the principles

(Continued on Page 16.)

'Raison D'etre Of I. N. T. U. C.

(Continued from Page 15.)

which he always advocated and upheld.

Similar to this and equally unfounded is the allegation that we are a subordinate body of the Indian National Congress.

There are however, certain factors which may have gone to create the impression among the general public about the relation between the INTUC and the Indian National Congress. The inaugural Conference in New Delhi was attended by a large number of Congressmen. The Congress Working Committee has adopted a resolution recommending to all Congressmen to affiliate the unions with which they may be connected to the INTUC. Many Congress leaders in the Province are assisting labour unions affiliated to us.

Nevertheless, to conclude from these facts alone that there is an organic relation between the two organisations is, to say the least, preposterous. The association of a good many Congressmen with their organisation from its very inception is due entirely to the fact that they, among all the non-communist labour workers in the country, were the first to realise the urgent nted for setting up such an organisation in view of the dangers attending on the course which labour was being led to adopt by the Communists. And they took the first steps towards the realisation of this objective not as Congressmen but as social workers for long engaged in labour work and interested in furthering the cause of labour.

The Working Committee's resolution itself contains the reason why the Committee considered us deserving of their weightty support and it was, in the words of the Committee, "in view of the fact that the Sangh (that is the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh) has recently extended its support to the newly organised INTUC whose aims and policy are in consonance with those of the Congress regarding Labour."

At the time of our inaugural Conference the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was made use of as the most readily available machinery for contacting a good number of trade unionists who were congressmen. The Sangh merely acted as the host, brought them together and shouldered the responsibility for making the necessary arrangements in New Delhi. It was therefore in the fitness of things that the Conference should be presided over by the President of the Sangh. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

The urge behind the new move was to unite and consolidate the activities carried on by various individuals in the service of labour according to certain commonly accepted guiding principles. We believe that the working class movement in India should have the interests of India's millions before its mind. The service of the masses and the amelioration of their economic and social conditions should form the supreme motive and objective of an organisation like ours. The introduction of party politics in the labour movement has led to the subordination of these considerations to extraneous factors and the workers have had to undergo untold suffering in consequence. It is our avowed aim to rescue the labour movement from the clutches of party politicians and to chalk out for it an independent path.

It is, however, fully realised that the days when Trade Union work could be looked upon as merely an item in the constructive programme are over. It will be folly to imagine that any mass movement can today be carried on without relation to politics. It had, therefore, become absolutely essential to clearly define our political creed. The fundamentals in this respect are laid down in our Constitution which includes among our objects "the establishment of an order of society which is free from hindrances in the way of an all-round development of its individual members which encourage the growth of human personality in all its aspests and goes to the utmost limit in progressively eliminating social, political and economic exploitation and inequality, the profit motive in the economic activity and organisation of society, and the anti-social concentration of power in any form." It is also provided that the means to be employed in the attainment of this objective shall be peaceful and consistent with truth". In modern parlance this means Socialist Democracy on a very high plane Gandhiji used to call it "Sarvodaya"

These and other fundamental principles laid down in our constitution are widely divergent from the declared object and aim of the Communist Party and also of the Socialists. But we still have our hopes about the Congress and up to a limit are prepared to place our reliance on it as the Congress contains among its constituents some of the most progressive elements of the nation. These have to be fully activised, supported and strengthened so that at a not distant date the Congress as a party may be made to adopt as its objective and programme the same as we have kept before us. In this sense our function will be to act as the spear-head of the Congress, to give that organisation a new point and direction.

We do not forget or deny that realising the potentialities of the Congress, reactionary forces are scurrying into it in the hope of capturing its machinery for their own purposes. This move must be resisted with all their might by freedom loving Congressmen. The passing of the Congress with its mighty potentialities and prestige into the hands of reaction will spell a great national tragedy. But the resistance can and should be organised on democratic lines. To retreat and leave the congress in the face of this onslaught will not only be an act of despair and panic but amount to betrayal of the trust that the masses have for years placed in it.

We are frequently accused of having divided the ranks of the working class. There is not so much need to answer this allegation as to explain the relevant facts. The new consolidation of unions under the banner of the INTUC does not mean any division in the workers' ranks. Many of the unions now affiliated to us were never affiliated to any central trade union organisation. They had always kept themselves scrupulously aloof from the AITUC and similar other bodies for various reasons. But when the suggestion for the formation of a new organisation on certain well defined lines was given out by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh in April 1 1947, it immediately evoked a spontaneous sympathy and response from the labour world. Representatives from over 200 unions with a total membership exceeding 5.75.000 attended the Conference. In the short period of a year over 577 unions have joined us with a membership of over eight and half, a strength higher than what the AITUC or any other central organisation of labour in India could ever claim. Is this not a clear evidence of the fact that the INTUC rather than creating a split among the working class, has had a real place to fill in and has been set up at the right time? What it did, as seen from the results, was to give a new lead to the workers when it was most needed.

The division between the I.N.T.U.C. and the other organisations from which it desires strictly to keep aloof is one that reaches very deep below the surface. The premises assumptions and philosophy on which the I.N.T.U.C. is formed the objects and aims it has set before itself and the technique and method it has adopted in the achievement of these objectives, these all have a distinct mark of their own. It is these that have given the organisation its own place in our national life and it is due to these that the workers of India are turning to it more and more. Any compromise made in respect of these principles on considerations of expediency will amount to nothing less than a betrayal of the hopes aroused in the workers.

Moreover, the differences being so fundamental, it is unwise and unnecessary to try to cover them up. Any unity brought about this way will be a purely patch-work arrangement, ineffective in giving correct lead to the workers in times of crisis. Our duty to-day is not to waste efforts in trying to reconcile the irreconcilables but to pursue our own independent line of action with, confidence, hope and courage.

Our stand in respect of strikes has been the subject of a lot of misinformed and misleading criticism and ridicule. It has been suggested that we are opposed to all strikes as such and that thus we have surrendered one of the fundamental rights of the working class. Our stand in respect of strike is not one governed by theoretical considerations.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress has by no means ruled out strikes altogether. The workers may under certain circumstances have to go on strike. There are any number of employers in the country who would not heed to the call of reason and justice and take pleasure in goading the workers on to exasperation and drive them to despair. Provision has, therefore, been made in our Constitution including in it as among our objectives where adjudication is not applied and settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available for the redress of grievances to facilitate recourse on the part of the workers to other legitimate methods including strikes or any suitable form of satyagraha" and "to make necessary arrangements for the efficient conduct and satisfactory conclusion of authorised strike or satyagraha" And that in several instances there had never been any hesitation on the part of the unions affiliated to us to resort whenever necessity arose, to direct action is a fact that is within the experience of the workers themselves

As against strikes our preference is for methods of peaceful settlement of differences and disputes between employers and employees. It has been laid down as one of our objectives to "secure redress of grievances without stoppages of work by means of negotiation and conciliation and failing these by arbitration and adjudication". We plead no apoloy for thus putting the utmost possible emphasis on methods of peace

The country has been having too many strikes in recent years. There were over 1,600 stoppages of work in 1946 and over 1,700 in the first 10 months of 1947 involving altogether about 4 million workers and entailing a loss of over 25 million mandays. These stoppages must have inflicted a loss of commodities worth tens of crores of rupees in the country, not to speak of the crores lost by workers as wages. Much of this, it is our firm conviction could have been avoided if there was among the labour leadership a better realisation of their responsibilities and obligations

As for arbitration it is our experence that workers are nowhere opposed to it on principle and that given proper guidance they are always willing to have recourse to it in preference to direct action in a majority of cases. This is not to say that the present machinery and method of arbitration are wholly acceptable. There should be much greater speed in the disposal of complaints. The outlook still remains legalistic and technical so that an ordinary worker, howsoever intelligent he may be is not in a position to present his case before an adjudicator or tribunal except through counsel. The adjudicators themselves do not seem to be guided by any policy or set principles. Nor have they any precedents and accepted codes to go by Cases are therefore dealt with as and when they arise on what is called their "merits" No effort is made to evolve national standards and the chaos and confusion created by capitalistic competition continue unchecked with the workers as the worst sufferers and victims in consequence. Few adjudicators seem to realise the difference between an ordinary civil case and an industrial dispute and appreciate the fact that any error of judgement committed while dealing with the latter may throw a whole industry into flames. There have recently been a good few instances of this kind of unsound judgment with the inevitable consequences. These defects, serious in themselves, should not be allowed to deflect our outlook and weaken our adherence to the principle They can be remedied or removed provided the necessary co-operation and good-will are forthcoming from the employers and the Government, especially the latter.

The formation of Branches was an easy job in provinces where there was the necessary sympathy and support. In some others the minimum necessary support had to be built up but the opposition from the workers themselves had nowhere to be encountered. There is to-day not a single important province where a branch of our organisation has not been formed.

The report gives the following rapid review province by province:—

BENGAL.

From the point of view of number of affiliated unions and membership Bengal comes foremost They cover a wide range of industries like jute, cotton, engineering, coal and transport, and all the more important trades and occupations. Our strength is still on the increase and extending to new fields.

The Bengal Branch has to its credit getting set up a Tribunal for the adjudication of the dispute between the management and the workers in the jute industry mainly as a result of agitation carried on by the Committee and especially the Provincial Jute Federation. The full significance of this victory will not be realised unless it is recalled that it is for the first time that such a step has been taken against the jute interests in Clive Street who were the real rulers of the province under the British regime.

Bengal has also formed a provincial Federation of Engineering workers. Other Federations are in formation

GUJARAT

Gujarat, although coming below Bengal in membership strength, is perhaps the province where our influence is most intensive and deep-rooted. The unions in Gujarat have a long record of discipline, solidarity and service. It has also to be stated that it is in Gujarat that we have the highest percentage of the total number of workers on our side as there is hardly any union worth the name anywhere in the province which is not affiliated to us There may be many reasons for this but undoubtedly the foremost among these is the prestige and the unique influence enjoyed by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad over a number of years under inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. It may be said of nearly all the other unions in this province that they have been brought into being nourished and helped to grow up with the necessary resources financial or other, by the Textile Labour Association to which they look up for guidance and advice at all times. There has thus been created in this province an atmosphere of harmony, unity and a feeling of kinship Another notable fact is that the Gujarat workers under the leadership of the Textile Labour Association are the pioneers in what may be described as the Gandhian way in the trade union movement Most of these unions had never sought affiliation with any central organisation of Labour although they were among the earliest to join the I.N.T.U.C.

Many of the unions are of workers in cotton mills which is by far the largest industry in this region

ASSAM

The one province where the formation of the I.N.T.U.C. has acted like an electric current setting dynamic forces in motion is Assam. The forgotten and forsaken masses employed in the tea plantations have felt the impact and a terrific amount of energy has been released and is being chanellised into organisational activity which is going on an unprecedented scale. Hundreds of meetings have been held and workers numbering lakhs have heard from their chosen leaders what the I. N. T. U. C. stands for and aims at. This coupled with the various activities in respect of education, welfare etc., have generated great enthusiasm among the workers and hundreds of Plantation Committees have sprung up. Plantation unions affiliated to us. Many more are in the process of formation.

One circumstance favoured us very much here: it was a virgin field largely untouched and so unspoiled by any party. We could thus start with a long lead and the presence on our side of a band of workers, small but selfless and driven by missionary zeal, was of tremendous additional advantage.

SURMA VALLEY.

We have set up a Provincial Branch in Surma Valley the other tea producing area in Assam. This mainly covers the district of Sylhet, now partitioned. The partition has created problems for us too. The Surma Valley Cha Upathyaka Sangh with membership of over 40,000 affiliated to us is to-day the question whether it has to cut itself into two following the boundary line between the Indian Union and Pakistan. While considerations of kinship and organisational unity point in one direction there are the compelling forces of politics which have to be given due weight.

BIHAR.

Iron and Steel and coal are the

(Continued on Page 18)

Agrarian Reforms

Congress Committee To Study Problem In Provinces

NEW DELHI, May 15, API) The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee will meet on May 30 in the A.I.C.C. Office New Delhi to consider the replies of the provincial Governments. prominent experts, Kisan leaders and public men to the questionnaire of the committee. The replies mainly relate to the tenure replacing Zamindari, status of under-ryots, sharecroppers, and agricultural workers and subletting, transfer and inheritance, creation of impartible holdings, co-operative and collective farming utilisation of waste lands, fixing the maximum size of holdings, review of the cultivator's debt position and provision of controlled credit, price stabilisation of agricultural products and possibility of fixing minimum wages for agricultural workers.

The committee after this session will visit the provinces to take oral evidence of public men, departmental officers of the Government and representatives of organisations vitally concerned with these reforms.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE BEYOND JHANGAR

Kashmir Raiders Suffer 200 Casualties

JAMMU, May 14, (API): Indian artillery was active beyond Jhangar on Wednesday and Thursday. North of Jhangar raiders, over 800 strong were engaged by our artillery on the evening of May 12 and it is estimated the raiders have suffered 200 casualties. The following morning over 200 raiders in uniform were spotted by our troops who dispersed them with effective artillery fire. Our reconnaissance patrol in this area found blood patches and several empty rounds of ammunition. Remnants of scattered parties of raiders trying to escape, after our artillery attack, were also effectively engaged by our artillery.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH JEHOL

SHANGHAI, May 14, (Reuter): Martial law was declared in the southern Jehol cities of Chengteh, Pingchuan and Lungttua today as Communists increased their attacks against Government outposts in that area, according to pro-Government dispatches.

Considerable uneasiness was said to prevail in Chengteh, capital of Jehol province.

15 Killed, 80 Injured In E. I. R. Accident

Engine And Some Bogies Capsize: Government To Hold Enquiry

CALCUTTA, MAY 15 (A.P.I.)—FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND ANOTHER EIGHTY INJURED—12 OF THEM SERIOUSLY—WHEN THE E.I.R. DEHRA DUN EXPRESS DERAILED AT 1-30- A.M. TODAY ABOUT NINE MILES FROM DHANBAD. IT IS ANNOUNCED.

The train had left Howrah at 7-20 last evening, and the accident occured between Chota Ambona and Pradhan Khanta on the Grand Chord of the East Indian Railway.

The Public Relations Officer. Calcutta Railways, reporting the derailment stated today that the engine anld the bogie next to it had capsized: the second and third bodies overturned, and the fourth, fifth and sixth bogies derailed.

The Public Relations Officer added that medical assistance was rushed to the site of the accident, and first aid rendered to the injured. The Divisional Medical Officer. Asansol, the Divisional Medical Officer, Dhanbad and doctors of the Dhanbad Civil Hospital also reached there, followed by other railway officers from Asansol and Dhanbad.

The General Manager, Mr. V. Nilkantan, accompanied by senior railway officials, left Calcutta this morning for the site of the accident, where relief trains are at work while other trains are being passed by single line working.

ENQUIRY ON WEDNESDAY

The Government Inspector of Railways Circle 2, Calcutta, Ministry of Communications, Mr. S. D. Bamjee, announces that he will hold an enquiry at Dhanbad on Wednesday and Thursday May 19 and 20, commencing at 7 a.m. into the cause of the accident.

About fifty injured persons have been admitted to the civil hospital at Dhanbad. Two of them died, and the condition of some is precarious.

The accident took place near a culvert with an embankment fifteen feet high. One third and one interclass bogie were reduced to matchwood.

Relief operations are still going on. The General Manager of the E. I. Railway, the Chief Operating Superintendent and other Railway officials along with the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police are supervising the operations.

State Of Unrest In Siam

Fighting Flares Up Again Between Police And Guerillas

BANGKOK, May 14 (Reuter): Fighting has flared up again between Siamese police forces and Muslim guerillas at southern frontier villages near Sungsigolok, despatches received at the Ministry of the Interior said today.

The new state of unrest which began last Saturday had not abated, though some of the "rebel" gangs had been dispersed, the despatches said. One of the guerilla leaders was reported to be an Indonesian.

An anti-Government uprising by a Muslim minority at the end of last month started the unrest in the southern districts bordering Malaya. A fortnight ago Marshal Songgram, Siamese Premier, told the Siamese Parliament that a British offer to help quell the disorders had been declined.

The trouble arose, he said, when Siamese police intervened in a Muslim religious ceremony at Sungsigolok.

FIVE RUSSIANS KILLED

Sequel To Skirmish With Persian Frontier Guards

TEHERAN, May 15 (Reuter)—Five Russians were killed today in a skirmish with Persian frontier guards on the Azerbaijan border.

A party of 40 Russians were trying to cross the frontier, Persian military circles stated.

PATIL TO SUCCEED MOONJE

BOMBAY, May 15 (UPI)Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Congress Working Committee, has been appointed a member of the Governing Body of the Bhonsale Military School Nasik in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. S. Moonje.

STERLING TALKS IN LONDON IN JUNE

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter):—The British, Indian and Pakistan Governments have agreed that discussions will take place in London during the first week of June on the sterling balances

The United Kingdom Government will be represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps and the Government of India and Pakistan by their Finance Ministers

"Officials of the two dominions will come to London in the last week of this month to have preliminary discussions with officials of the United Kingdom Government", the British Treasury added in making this announcement tonight.

Madras Food Minister Warns Producers And Merchants

MADRAS, May 15 (API)—In a broadcast talk tonight from the Madras station of All India Radio, Dr. T. S.S. Rajan. Madras Food Minister, warned the producers and merchants in the province against indulging in black-marketting or other anti-social activities and causing any difficulty to the people in the ensuing critical months of food scarcity.

The Minister stated that the Government would not hesitate to use the statutory powers at their disposal in dealing with persons who tried to make huge profits by taking advantage of the famine conditions in the province.

CONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF PROSECUTIONS

Government's Policy Regarding Deccan Disturbances Following Mahatmaji's Death

The Government of Bombay considered the situation arising out of the disturbances that had occurred in the Poona, Satara and Belgaum districts and the areas under the jurisdiction of the Chief Administrator, Sangli, following the death of Mahatma Gandhi in tragic circumstances.

As a sequel to the looting, arson and murder that took place in these areas, a number of prosecutions had already been launched or were contemplated with a view to bringing the offenders to justice.

The Government was thus determined to take action against lawbreakers without distinction of caste or creed. But, at the same time, it was fully aware of the fact that following Gandhiji's death, a wave of anger swept the country, passions were unleashed, and a few people took advantage of the abnormal situation to misguide others into committing offences against the law. Taking this factor into consideration, and with a view to giving a chance to those who were momentarily caught in whirlpool of lawlessness, to express their repentence, the Government recently decided on conditional withdrawal of certain prosecutions, and issued the necessary instructions to the district authorities concerned.

CONDITIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL

The conditions for the withdrawal of prosecutions are: (1) the accused should make a clean breast of everything and give an apology in the presence of the sufferers, the District Magistrate or the Chief Administrator concerned and some public workers; (2) the District Magistrate or the Chief Administrator must be satisfied that the repentence of the accused is "bona fide" and the expression is without any reservation and (3) the accused must give assistance for reconstruction to the best of his abilities.

The foregoing concessions will not be allowed in the case of prosecutions for looting or murder. But in the former case the accused will be given the benefit of the concession, provided looting is unaccompanied by arson and almost the whole of the looted property is returned.

As regards the offences which are still under investigation, benefit of the concessions will be granted after the prosecutions are launched.

The accused who confess their guilt and tender an apology will be released on bail, until the prosecutions are formally withdrawn.

SOUTH INDIAN COLLEGE GIRL IN SHOOTING CHARGE

Tells Court She Had No Intention To Kill: Witness Refers To Story Of Love

NEW DELHI, May 15 (A.P.I.): The trial of Shakuntala, a 16-year-old South Indian girl, began today in the court of the Sessions Judge of Delhi on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. S. V. Raman, an assistant in the Food Ministry of the Government of India.

Twelve prosecution witnesses were examined today and further hearing was adjourned till May 24

Shakuntala, a first year student of a local College, in her preliminary examination by the Sessions Judge denied the charge against her and said: "I had no intention of killing anybody. I went to the Food Ministry and fired a shot in the room where Raman was sitting. My intention was to draw the attention of the world to the wrong done to me by Mr. Raman. I wanted the world to know all the relevant facts which led to such a decision on my part. I did so in order to stop similar wrongs being done to my other sisters and not out of vengeance. My main object was to expose the myth. I shall file a written statement later'

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTION WITNESS

The first prosecution witness, Mr. P. M. Sunderam, Director of the Administrative and Co-ordination Services in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supply Directorate General of Disposal) and President of the South Indian Club, stated that on April 9 last he got two telephone messages from the Food Ministry to the effect that a shooting incident had taken place there in which two South Indian assistants were involved.

The witness went to the offices of the Food Ministry at about 4 p.m. Two pieces of lead and some pieces of brick were taken in possession by the police in his presence and an inventory was prepared on the spot. The police also took in possession a revolver and two live cartridges.

Cross examined by the defence counsel, the witness admitted that the accused met him twice before the incident and told him that Mr. Raman who had intimacy with her should be persuaded to marry her. She also told the witness that Raman had given her a promise of marrying her and was in deep love with her and could not live without her.

Replying to further questions the witness said that in February last a drama was staged at the Tamil Sangham. New Delhi, in which Mr. S. V. Raman played the role of hero. The drama was staged in aid of the Satya Murti Memorial Fund. He had no information whether Shakuntala had been taking part in the rehersals of the drama but he was positive that she did not appear in the drama as heroine.

The witness told the accused that he could not persuade Raman to marry her. He however advised her that if she was sincere she must resort to a legal course.

Mr. S. V. Raman stated that the accused was recommended to him by Mr. K. S. C. Ramamurti to be selected for the role of the heroine in the drama to be staged by the Tamil Sangh in aid of Satyamurti Memorial Fund, the organisation of which was entrusted to him. After a week's rehearsal she was not approved, and replaced in the story by a male for that role. The witness denied the allegation that friendship or intimacy had developed between them.

The witness in cross examination admitted that the accused slept for one night in his room at the club but he did not sleep in that room that night. A day prior to the occurrence a girl friend of the accused saw the winess and told him that if they were in love with each other why did they not marry. But the witness denied the allegation that he had any connection with the accused.

Other witnesses, including the girl friend of the accused and Mr. Narain Trimbak Mone, Joint Secretary of the Food ministry were examined and the case was adjourned till May 24.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 721 IN MATCH AGAINST ESSEX

Bradman's Third Century Of Tour: Attackers On Defensive

SOUTHEND, May 15 (Reuter): The Australians won the toss and decided to bat in brilliant weather and on a good wicket when their three-day match against Essex started here today.

The Australian team is as follows: Bradman, Barnes, Brown, Hamence Miller. Loxton, Bill Johnston, Toshack Ian Johnson, McCool and Tallon with Ring twelfth han.

ESSEX TEAM

The Essex Team is composed of: T. C. Dodds, S. J. Cray, A. V Avery, F. H. Vigar, R. Horsefall, T N. Pearce T. E. Bailey, R. Smith, P. Smith, F. Rist E. Price.

Australians had scored 494 runs for the loss of four wickets at tea time.

BRADMAN'S CENTURY

An increased crowd of 15,000 were entertained with some bright and entertaining cricket during the afternoon, the Australians scoring 292 runs in the two hours of play between lunch and tea. They saw Bradman score his third century of the tour and the 108th of his career and Brown obtained his second successive three figure score.

The Essex fielding reached a very high standard but their attack did not worry the tourists whose batsmen appeared to score as they liked.

Bradman used every sort of stroke When ninety-four, in trying to hook he was struck on the left side by a ball from Army Smith but he did not appear to be seriously hurt and soon resumed.

The second wicket stand between Brown and Bradman realised 219 runs in ninety minutes before Bailey had Brown caught at Midon and followed by uprooting Miller's off stump with the next ball.

Brown batted three nours for his 153 and hit 20 fours.

After scoring 187 in two hours and five minutes, Bradman with the Total at 452, was clean bowled by one of Peter Smith's spinners.

Batting without restraint he hac with flashing stroke and delicate touches collected no less than thirty-two boundaries and one five.

Australians were all out for 721 runs in the first innings of their match against Essex at Southend.

SCORE BOARD:

AUSTRLIANS (First Innings)

Brown c Horsefall b Bailey ..	162
Bradman b Peter Smith	187
Miller b Bailey	0
Hamence c Peter Smith b Ray Smith	46
Loxton c resists b Vigar	120
Saggers not out	104
Ian Johnson st. Rist b Peteh Smith	9
Ring c Vigar b Peter Smith ..	1
Bill Johnston b Vigar	9
Toshack c Vigar b Peter Smith	4
Extras (Byes 7, no balls by Ray Smith 2.)	
Total	721

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/145, 2/364, 3/364, 4/452, 5/498, 6/664, 7/688, 8/692 9/716.

Bowling Analysis:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peter Smith	37	0	193	4
Ray Smith	37	2	169	2
Vigar	13	1	66	2
Bailey	21	1	128	2
Price	20	0	156	0

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WINS DOUBLES

PRAGUE, May 15, (Reuter): Czechoslovakia won the doubles today to lead Brazil by two matches to one in their second round European Zone Davis Cup tie which was continued here.

Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Yabrodsky of Czechoslovakia beat Ernesto Petersen and Manuel Fernondez of Brazil 6/3, 6/4, 6/0.

Second Round Davis Cup Tie

BRUSSELS, May 15, (Reuter): Belgiam gained a clear lead against Argentina when they began their second round Davis cup tie here today, winning both singles which comprised the day's play.

Jacques Peten beat Haraldo Weiss 6—1, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3 and then Philippe Waser beat E. Morea 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, May 15, (A. P. I.): The following are the results of matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League: Mohun Bagan two Bhowanipore nil.

Railway sports club three Calcutta F. C. nil. Mohamedan Sporting two, Aryans nil.

News In Brief

LUCKNOW, May 15 (API)—Congress has captured 1899 out of 2152 seats in the recent District Board elections in the United Provinces. The Socialists have secured 61 and Indpendents 117. The results of 72 seats are still undeclared.

SEOUL, May 15 (Reuter)—The American Commander, Lieutenant-General John Hodge said today in a statement issued here that there was little doubt that orders for the date and time for the recent cuttings off of south Korea's power supply came from Moscow.

COLOMBO, May 15 (Reuter)—Ceylon is likely to send a representative to a special conference to be held in Tokyo shortly at which admission of Japan into the sterling area will be considered. official sources disclosed here.

RAJKOT, May 15 (API)—Mr. N. M. Buch, Regional Commissioner for Western India and Gujerat States region will leave for Dehli tomorrow en route to Bombay to take up his additional duties as Joint Secretary to the States Ministry, Government of India.

NEW DELHI, May 15 (API)—The Health authorities in Hongkong have imposed quarantine Restrictions on account of plague and small-pox against passengers from Bombay, says a press note issued by the Directorate-General of Health services.

MUSSOOREE, May 15 (API)—Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, Mr. Ravishanker Shukla, Premier of C. P. and Mr. Sri krishna Sinha Premier of Biahr arrived here today and met Sardar Patel.

The Maharaja Dewas (junior) met Sardar Patel yesterday.

LONDON May 15 (Reuter)—First steps by the British Government to ascertain the Dominions' reaction to the proposal for a Commonwealth conference are expected to be taken soon.

ISTANBUL ,May 15 (Reuter)—The 12,000-ton United States escort carrier "Sibony" anchored off Yeshilkeuy (Istanbul) today with 18 aircraft for the Turkish air forces.

AGRA, May 15. (A. P. I.): Ramsingh, a notorious dacoit of Etah, who is alleged to be responsible for a number of crimes, has been arrested near Sikandra following an encounter between his party and a posse of police. Several persons on both sides are reported to have received injuries.

NEW DELHI May 15, (A. P. I.): The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. Shambhu Nath Seth, Advocate and Mr. Chandra Bhan Agarwala, Advocate, to be additional judges of the Allahabad High Court from May 14, 1948 to July 24 1948, says a notification published in the Government of India "Gazette".

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A. P. I.): Mr. Piarelal Bhargava, District and Sessions Judge, has been appointed Acting Judge of the Allahabad High Court from May 14, 1948 until further orders in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Prasad Mathur, says a "Gazette" notification.

BANGALORE, (By Mail): A Mysore Government press note says:—A local newspaper has suggested that the payment of subsidy by Mysore to Government of India should be abolished as it is a relic of subordination. The Government of Mysore desire to inform the public that with the lapse of Paramountcy, the question of payment of subsidy does not arise.

'RAISON D'ETRE' OF I.N.T.U.C.

(Continued from Page 16.)

chief industries in this province. Our hold on the workers in the former industry is well nigh complete.

Prof. Bari was the most dominant force in Bihar so long as he was alive. To the working masses he was their champion, friend and guide. The void created by his untimely and tragic end has been scught to be exploited by our opponents who saw in it long-awaited opportunity. But all their efforts have failed.

TAMIL NAD.

We have a good hold among the workers in the Railways in South India. Some strength has been secured in the textiles. Our work in the plantations, although it did not have the unique advantage as we had in Assam, has attained considerable progress. A number of other industies and occupations have been organised like hand loom weaving, municipala and commercial services etc. A good section of employees of Government Departments like Printing Press, P.W.D., Public Health etc., have also joined us. It is expected that the position of the I.N.T.U.C. in Tamil Nad will be improved much further in the near future by the coordination of the various elements.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Workers in most of the Sugar Mills in U.P. have joined us. Among other industries in this province which have come under our influence are, flour mills, distilleries etc. The sugar mill workers unions in U.P. and Bihar have formed themselves into a Federation. The federation is a fully representative body and has been able to secure exclusive recognition from the employers and Government in U. P.

BOMBAY.

Our position in Bombay is not what it should be. Feverish efforts are being made from the opponents' camp to prevent us from gaining a grip. Labour in Bombay is heir to certain legacies, not all of them conducive to the healthy growth of trade-unionism and discipline. Their influences have to be neutralised and the last traces of the vicious doctrines that have been injected into them wiped out before we can feel confident of the future. Apparently it is a many-cornered fight among the I.N.T.U.C., the Communists, Socialists and the numerous other parties of which Bombay is the breeding place, but in reality it is a straight contest between two forces, namely the I.N.T.U.C. and the rest, all the other parties composing their superficial differences and combining against us. This is what happened on the 29th December last, the day of the token strike. Our influence here has to go much further deep and wide before it can be said with confidence that the workers will no longer be swayed or shaken by other influences.

In certain other provinces too we have made good progress notably Central India. Beginnings have been made in the East Punjab, C.P., Vidarbha, Mahakosal, Kerala and Andhra. Centres have yet to be established, especially in the States. Under the changed conditions of today, this is not expected to present any difficult problems.

The existing centres have to he further activised and the work among them properly co-ordinated.

UNIONS.

The unions affiliated to us belong to all the important industries, trades and occupations. Our position is strong in cotton and jute, iron and steel, engineering, plantations, seamen, sugar and flour mills. In these, no doubt, we hold the predominant position. There are a number of trades and occupations in which our position is as good as that of any other group or party. There are, however, two big gaps in the picture, railways and coal mines. On both of these we have to concentrate more and more not only because of their vital importance in the industrial structure of the country, but also because of the large number of workers they employ. We have some unions in railways but the leaders of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation have refused to affiliate them to the Federation presufnably on political grounds. The unions are thus being denied the privilege of being heard by the Railway Ministry although they enjoy the confidence of the thousands of workers and also the recognition of the respective railway administrations. Repeated representations to the Railway Ministry protesting against this piece of obvious injustice have failed to produce any change. Our unions are therefore, very keen that we should sponser a Railwaymen's Federation of our own.

Lack of proper co-ordination and of information as to the developments from the various Unions and Branches is perhaps the most serious weakness that afflicts our organisation to-day. No replies to our circulars and letters are received in the Central office from several Unions. From some of our Provincial Branches the only information we have received so far is about their formation. It is not meant to suggest that no activities are being carried on by the Provincial organisations. In fact, it is as a result of their intensive activities that we have been able to reach our present position. It is quite clear that the importance of proper co-ordination in the collection and dissemination of information is not being properly realised by our various Unions. This is indispensable for the growth of homogeneous and uniform development. The need for co-ordination will be felt more and more in future. Hitherto our activity having been mainly one of bringing together Unions on the broad basis of a common ideology, there was hardly any occasion for the development of disharmony or difference. They come to the surface when policies and programmes are to be laid down and details worked out. These are the functions in the next phase of our development. Steps have therefore to be taken immediately to build up a machinery which will unify and co-ordinate our activities spread over the whole country and thus help to forge the closest links between the Centre, Provinces and the Unions.

From what has been stated above it will be seen that we are in a position to-day to face our future full of confidence and hope.

(Culled from I.N.T.U.C. General Secretary's annual report).

10 Killed In Air Crash

JOHANNESBURG, May 15. (Reuter) Ten people were killed when an aircraft flying from Durban to Johannesburg crashed in the Witkoppe mountains, in the Orange Free State, early to-day.

The plane came down 23 miles from an Orange Free State village and burned so fiercely that police could not approach the wreckage. Mist and rain had made visibility very poor.

Only One Survivor

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO, May 15. (Reuter): A rescue party found only one survivor when they reached the wreckage of the Belgian Sabena airliner which crashed on Thursday with 31 people aboard.

Soviet Military Governor Back In Berlin

BERLIN, May 13 (Reuter)—The German news agency Dena reported tonight that Marshal L. Vassili Sokolovosky, Soviet Military Governor of Germany, arrived in Berlin today after attending a conference in Moscow.

He arrived with a new political adviser, Mr. Shahnov, believed to be one of the most important members of the Political Department of the Soviet Military Government with duties of co-ordinating Soviet policy in Germany.

Truman Plans For "Policy Of Abundance"

WASHINGTON, May 14, (Reuter): President Truman today placed before the United States Congress a plan to maintain "an increasingly healthy productive and prosperous American agriculture—a vital element in our contribution to world recovedy and peace". He insisted on a "policy of abundance—organised, sustained, realistic abundance".

B. B. C. I. R. Double Line Traffic Restored

SURAT, May 15, (API): Double line traffic at Palet (between Baroda and Broach), which was disrupted, following the derailment of three wagons of a goods train yesterday was restored at about 11-0 p.m. last night.

All trains from Ahmedabad and Baroda which were held up, some of them for more than twelves hours, arrived here during the early hours of the morning and left for Bombay.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vashakh Shud 2, 2004.
Muslim: Rajjab 6, 1367.
Parsi: Ader 16, 1317
Sunrise: 6-4 a.m. Sunset: 19-6 p.m
Hightide: 5-33, 18-30.
Lowtide: 00-14, 11-34

To-day's Engagements

B. P. O. C.: Inauguration of Congress Ambulance Service by Rashtrapati Babu Rajendra Prosad in Congress Hopse compound, at 9 a.m., today (Sunday).

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: The G. O. C. of the Congress Seva Dal writes:—All Congress Seva Dal officers and volunteers are requested to be present for duties at the following functions, today (Sunday): 7-30 a.m.: Congress House for inauguration Ceremony of the Congress Ambulance Service to be performed by Rashtrapati Babu Rajendra Prasad; 12 noon: Nare Park for the Indian National Trade Union Conference.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Musical concert by Ganasaraswathi D. K. Pattammal and party today (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m., at South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Matunga.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION: First meeting will be held today (Sunnday), at 'Chetana' 34, Rampart Row, at 11-30 a.m., when Mr. Raja Rao will initiate discussion on "Socialism and Literature".

A. I. R.: Listeners to the Medium Wave service of All-India Radio, Bombay (244 metres), will have the opportunity of hearing Josef Lampkin and Florinda Santos deLucena playing at a Studio Concert on the night of Sunday (16th May). Mr. Lampkin was a student of violin under the great Leopold Auer and under Jene Hubay. Madame de Lucena studied the piano with the eminent master Emile Von Sauer and the great Cortot himself. The concert which will be given before an invited audience, will be broadcast from 10 to 11 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on: 'Message of the Buddha' followed by questand answers today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain

VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD: Arya Samaj today (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Pandit Vijay Shankar will speak "Worship of God Varuna".

At You Tomorow Miss Kitty Boomla, will speak on European Youth Today" at Youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow (Monday) at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m.

"BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A talk on 'ANDAL'S POETRY" by Mr. P. S. Seshadri, at Sangham premises, Telang Rd., Matunga, at 6-00 P.M. today (Sunday).

BHARAT BANK LTD.

The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st March, 1948 subject to audit amounts to Rs. 13,35,634-5-5.

SHREE BRAHMAKSHTRIYA VIDYUTTEJAK FUND.

The trustees of the aforesaid fund invite applications for free books from students of the Brahmakshatriya caste studying in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Applications should be made to Sheth Monji Ladhabhai, Girdharlalji Maharaj Building 2nd floor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay. 2.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST:—A few light showers in the Bombay Karnatak and the South Hyderabad next two days extending into Desh later.

LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST TILL THE EVENING OF 16-5-1948:—Fair weather.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 16.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Virendra Kumar Shah 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddharam Jadhav and Party 8-45 Virendra Kumar Shah 9-0 11-30 "Harischandra" Roopak in Gujarati written by P. M. Antia and produced by Air 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Sureshbabu Mane 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Siddharam Jadhav and Party 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 From the Mozart's Operas 4-20 Susheela Tembe 5-0 D. K. Jangam 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) Sarnaik 7-0 Hori 7-10 Local Announce-6-10 News (H) 6-15 Niwruthibuwa ments nd Weather Report 7-15 D. K. Jangam 7-30 Susheela Tembe 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ratnakant Ramnathkar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Serge Rachmaninoff (Piano) and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Instrumental Hits 5-45 p.m. Taj Begum 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Amritlal Nawasariwala 8-15 Taj Begum 9-0 Susheela Tembe 9-30 Marathi Pad 10-0 Siddharam Jadhav and Party 10-20 Niwruthibuwa Sarnaik.

G.I.P.R. CASUAL LABOUR STRIKE

To Continue Till Grievances Are Redressed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Strike Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Casual Labour met today morning and decided to continue the strike till their demands were met by the management. The strike which began on May 3 is said to involve about 5000 men.

Mr. Ram Joshi, convenor of the Strike Committee, today denied that workers had resorted to violent methods of intimidation of loyal men and asserted that the strike was being conducted in a peaceful manner in spite of great provocations.

The main demands of the workmen, he said, were that the recommendations of the Pay Commission should be applied to casual labour, their wages should be on a par with other permanent workers on the corresponding grade and extension of cheap grain concession to them.

Mr. Joshi said that these demands were placed before the management nearly three months back, but were systematically ignored by the authorities. The workers realised that only firm action on their part would secure the achievement of their minimum demands.

He stated that though the strike was begun on the initiative of workers themselves, the G.I.P Railwaymen's Union had the fullest sympathy and support for their legitimate demands.

Mr. Joshi said that the strike had spread to both the ghat sections and it was the Committee's determination to pursue the strike till the redressal of their grievances.

When Bombay Will Go Dry

According to the four-year prohibition plan of the Government of Bombay, the entire province will go dry in the year 1950-51 and not on the lapse of the current year as stated this morning in a U.P.I. report of an interview with Excise Minister.

The Agency regrets the error.

Universitv Grants Committee

It is authoritatively learnt that it is not true that: 7. Forty of fifty lakhs were given to any one University, and 2. The Nuclear Physics Institute has been placed under any member of the University Grants Committee.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 15. (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I S T.) on May 15, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 108 83 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 108 79 0 0.1 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 90 73 0 0 0 Calcutta 94 80 0 2.5 minus 1.7 Delhi 108 79 0 0 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn.) 108 83 0 2.1 plus 0.5, Lucknow 107 82 0 0 minus 0.6 Madras 103 84 0 0.7 minus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 88 64 0 0.3 minus 1.1, Mysore 92 70 0 9.9 plus 7.2, Patna 98 81 0 0.4 minus 0.3 Poona 101 75 0 0 minus 0.8, Sholapur 101 81 0 0.1 minus 0.7 Simla 76 61 0 1.9 minus 0.9

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the weather summary for Saturday May 15, 1948:—

The unsettled conditions in the west Bay of Bengal are probably moving into the Central Bay and the adjoining parts of the north-east Bay of Bengal as a low pressure wave

Thunder-rain has occurred locally in Assam and Malabar and at a few stations in Eastern Pakistan and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 16TH EVENING:—Thunderstorm-rain will be fairly widespread in Assam and Sub-Himalayan Bengal and occur locally in Eastern Pakistan and Malabar. A few thundershowers are also likely in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, in and around Chota Nagpur, in Mysore and the Madras Presidency outside Malabar.

Day temperatures will continue appreciably above normal in the Central Provinces, Central India and the Deccan.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR ALASKA

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin with epicentre in the region of Lat. 50 degrees North, Long 160 degrees West, near Alaska, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 04 hours 15 minutes (I.S.T.), on Saturday May 15, 1948.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Indian Documentaries To The Fore

Paul Zils Blazons Fresh Trail.

The UNO—sponsored documentaries, MOTHER, CHILD and COMMUNITY, made by PAUL ZILS, Producer-Director of the Documentary Unit of India, appear to be winning country-wide acclaim for their constructive nature, which ideally suits the purpose which they have been designed—Village Uplift.

As the shorts were fully reviewed in the film section of the daily "Chronicle" of Saturday May 1, we need not here enter into details. Suffice it to observe that with surgical skill Zils has employed his directorial lancet to cut open the sores of village life, and has then set about showing how best to remedy the evils

IDEAL PURPOSE

The films are to be circulated, through the length and breadth of the country, by the Information Department of the G.O.I. They will thus carry much-needed enlightenment on hygiene and sanitation to remote villages.

The Documentary can serve no more useful purpose than to be a medium of instruction and to assist social welfare workers in their task of ameliorating the lot of the ryots scattered all over our seven lakhs of villages. Thus far however, Indian documentaries have concentrated more on war propaganda (as during the recently ended British regime), and on glorifying certain aspects of the country's life. That is all very well in its place, but it is time we learnt to pluck the mote from our eye, and nowhere does this seem more necessary than in our backward, primitive hamlets.

THE GANDHIAN WAY

Paul Zils is certainly blazoning a fresh trail in our complacent film world. We who in the past have gladly accepted the able assistance of foreign friends of India in the political sphere, should with equal pleasure extend a welcome to one whose approach towards our problems is sympathetic, sincere and practical, and who has, moreover proved himself with these three films.

The Delhi premiere of the three shorts was attended by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, and Lt.-Col Barkat Narain, Director of Health, Delhi. The Bombay preview was very largely attended as indicated by the picture on this page.

A local contemporary has observed that the Zils documentaries follow the Gandhian Way in dealing with problems dear to the heart of the Father of the Nation. Need anything more be said?

A view of the crowded Metro foyer at the Bombay preview of Paul Zils's "Mother", "Child" and "Community".

MORE JAP RAYON LOOMS FOR INDIA?

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The SCAP Japanese Trade Mission today heard from representatives of the industry a statement about India's rayon and raw silk needs when they were entertained at a tea party by the Bombay Silk and Art Silk Mills Association.

Mr. Ramdev A. Poddar, Chairman of the Association, told the Mission that they were interested in the import from Japan of 4000 rayon looms to begin with. He said that according to his information Japanese manufacturers were anxious to sell these materials but governmental restrictions stood in the way.

The Mission was also informed that India would be interested in getting the services of technical staff from Japan to advise our rayon weaving industry.

Members of the Mission, after declaring they would be guided by the representations made by the Association, expressed the hope that Japan would be able to supply more raw materials to India in order to improve her rayon and silk industry.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

RUSH FOR WORLD OLYMPIAD. PAST EXPERIENCE. PAKISTAN'S BID. HELP FOR HOCKEY. WASTE OF MONEY. STRONG HOCKEY SIDE. SOCCER'S DEBUT. ASSURANCE FOR FUTURE. HELP OUR BOYS.

With the galloping approach of the World Olympic Meet in London, the controlling bodies for the various games in this country have bestirred themselves in selecting their teams. The A.A.F.I. were the first to choose their men for the athletic events. Then came the A.I.F.F. with their list of footballers, to be followed by the I.H.F. Not to be outdone by these bodies, the Swimming and Boxing Federations have also selected their contingents.

Upto this time only athletic and hockey teams were sent to the World Olympiad. The former has done nothing so far to add lustre to the prestige of our motherland. It is only in hockey we have earned name and fame in the Olympic World.

PAST EXPERIENCE

Considering the little progress athletics have made during the last 25 years, I do not find much to commend their participation in an assembly which will draw the best talents of the world. It is said that unless we make sincere and persistent efforts we shall never be able to reach the top of the world. That is perfectly true.

Therefore it is absolutely necessary that we use all the means in our power to rise to the highest level. Mere participation in the World Meet will not take us far unless we utilize the aknowledge and experience gained there to best advantage. So far this has not been done All the experience gained in the past has been wasted. The result is that we have thrown away good money just for the pleasure of a few self-seeking individuals

If we are to send any team at all—even at the cost of our National prestige—it must be with the definite object of reaping its full benefit in the future. The men who will be sent abroad at public expense must undertake to impart their knowledge and experience to others on their return home. This must be a condition for all the athletes who will make the journey to England next month.

PAKISTAN'S BID

Upto this time India commanded complete supremacy in the field of hockey. Even though some of the European countries have taken rapid studies in this game in recent years, we have no fear from that quarters yet. Our strongest opponents are likely to be our erstwhile partners—the seceding provinces now in Pakistan. Rumour has it that they are making strenuous efforts to gather as strong a side as possible with a view to claim for themselves the honours which they so far shared with India. We should not grudge it, if they win it deservedly. At the same time it is our bounden duty to see that the unique distinction that India has so far enjoyed is not lost to her by our default or neglect.

HELP FOR HOCKEY

Fortunately the money that was needed for the purpose is gradually forthcoming—thanks to the generous support of the Governments of India, Bombay and other Provinces. Indeed we owe a debt of gratitude to Sri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister for the help he extended to Naval Tata the President of the I.H.F., in arranging an extra Race Meeting in Bombay next season.

I have every hope that the R.W.I.T.C. will make an advance grant to the I.H.F. so that our hockey team may not be handicapped for want of money. Personally I am against horse racing—or any racing for the matter of that—which encourages gambling. As this meeting will be held for a deserving cause, I persuaded myself, like Morarjibhai, to support the move. If there is any sin attached to it I don't mind. I am not a saint.

WASTE OF MONEY

The Hockey Ball at the Cooperage was a grand success. If any credit is due to anybody for it, it goes again to Naval Tata and his band of excellent workers. Without being provincial in any way. I am sorry to say that the Presidents or Committee of other National or Provincial Associations have dones little to raise funds for the purpose. Had they tried as strenuously and sincerely as Naval has done, the IOA would not have been in this sorry financial flight.

Now that the money is steadily coming on everybody is rushing up to make up a team of some sort and join the company. Goodness knows what our swimmers and—particularly boxers,—will do in these world contests! I notice that there will be a cartload of managers to chaperon our players to the Fair. Evidently these tours are being arranged more for the benefit of these officials than the athletes themselves. Should we waste our good money in this fashion?

STRONG HOCKEY SIDE

A pretty strong side has been selected to represent Indian hockey. Kishenlal of the B.B. & C.I. Railway has been selected to lead them The choice was rather surprising as Kishen did not captain any of the provincial teams in the last National Championship. Nor has he done so before. But his mates will find in him a skipper who will try his utmost to please everybody. As he has had long and varied experience of first class hockey, he may prove to be an ideal captain.

As for the team we have not much to grumble about—excepting that the omission of Perumal and Gentle are altogether inexplicable. Nevertheless I wish Kishenlal and his mates the best of luck.

SOCCER'S DEBUT

It appears that the selectors of the A.I.F.F. found that our players are in a position of stand 90 minutes play well. So they have picked out 17 players to represent India at the Olympiad. I do not know if all of them are thoroughly trained in the booted style of play. Unless they are absolutely at home with boots they would be useless.

Bombay has the honour of being represented by three players, Parab, Papen and Sanjiva. Their selection will be approved on all hands. I cannot say the same thing about the majority of the others. We have had so little of top class football in the country during the last three years—owing to its disturbed condition—that it is difficult to weigh their respective merits.

ASSURANCE FOR FUTURE

It is well-known that the standard of Indian football has gone down considerably in recent years. We have very very few players now on the stage who can be compared favourably with the giants of the past. Still the A.I.F.F. are determined to send a team to England to gain experience there. No doubt their object is noble. Sooner or later we shall have to send a team to measure our strength with the world outside. Who can guarantee that they would fare much better next time? Unless our boys know definitely that we are determined to enter international arena,—come what may, they are not likely to strive harder than they are doing at present.

HELP OUR BOYS

So let them find their depth. Their present humiliation will tell them where they stand in the world picture. The high esteem with which they hold themselves will disappear and they will try to improve themselves. The controlling bodies will also wake up to their duties and responsibilities and extend to them their help and support in every possible way. That way alone our standard will rise to its zenith.

Meanwhile our duty is to help those who are to represent our province. Owing to the unfortunate position the W.I.F.A. is in at present, it is not in a position to assist them or the A.I.F.F. from their own financial resources. But they are trying to do what they can in other ways, for instance, by holding exhibition matches. That is not enough. Soccer-loving public must come forward to contribute their quota and make their trip possible. I trust they will not lag behind.

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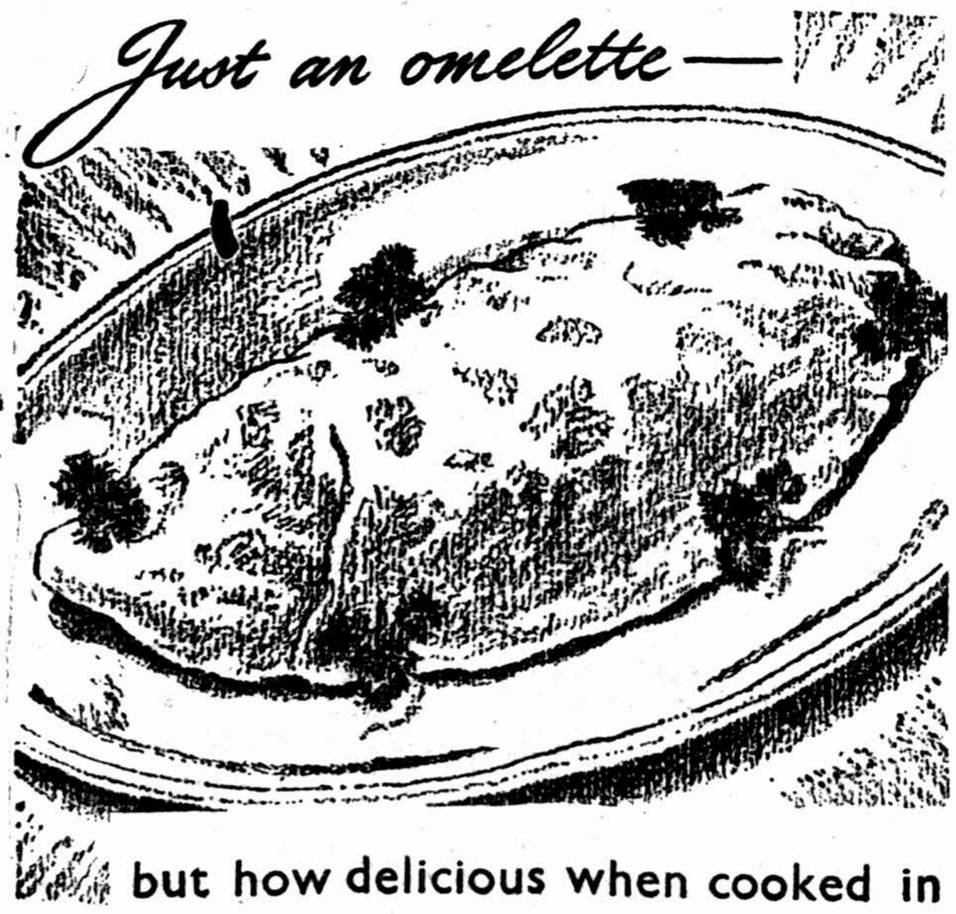

but how delicious when cooked in
DALDA!
Separate white of egg from yolk. Whisk white till stiff, mix yolk and beat for 5 minutes. Add chopped onions, slightly crushed peas or finely diced tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Heat Dalda to frying point in a shallow pan and pour in mixture. Fry until light brown on one side, fold into half and turn over. Brown the other side and serve hot. You will find it delicious.

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'The Boy Who Never Grew Up'

The Story Of Robert Louis Stevenson

By Barbara Conway

NEARLY 100 years ago there was born in Edinburgh a boy who was to show the world that despite persistent ill-health a man could, by sheer force of will, carry on his chosen profession so successfully that everyone came to hear of him. He was Robert Louis Stevenson, writer of deathless romances and adventure stories, who wrote some of his finest books while fighting against illness.

All his life "R.L.S." was in some ways like the hero of the best-known play of that other great Scottish writer, Barrie, for he could have been nicknamed Peter Pan, the boy who never grew up. He always kept his enthusiasm for youth and his understanding of young people. Even after he had married, he spent hours playing with toy soldiers and bricks with his much loved stepson, Lloyd Osborne, who many years later became his biographer.

Stevenson had a rather strict upbringing. He was a delicate boy and whenever the weather was cold he was obliged to remain indoors. But his Scottish nurse, "Cummy", amused him with hair-raising, yet fascinating tales of the Highlands of Scotland. She read the Bible to him, and Fox's "Book of Martyrs." She stirred his imagination with stories of ghosts, while tenderly caring for his frail little body. To the end of her life "Cummy" loved Robert, and it was to her that he dedicated one of his best-known books for juveniles. This was "A Child's Garden of Verses" and one of his own books that he loved the best.

Fascinating Thrillers

Robert Louis Stevenson's first attempt to express himself was dictated to his mother at the age of seven, before he could read or write. His uncle had arranged a literary contest among his sons and nephews and Robert devoted his abilities to an original description of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, illustrating it himself; the Israelites wore tall square hats such as his father wore on Sundays, and smoked huge cigars. His uncle was so amused that he awarded the prize to him. From that time Robert made up his mind to be an author.

His studies at school were often interrupted when his father took him abroad with him. When Robert was 12 years old he visited Germany and Holland and, a year later, Italy. As he disliked routine, he did not mind missing school, but he always took his exercise books and pencils with him when he travelled.

Like many modern boys and girls, he continually produced magazines. The first of these was "The Schoolboy's Magazine", which he lent to his friends at twopence a time. There were four stories in this magazine, all thrillers. Perhaps a premonition that some day he would write a famous book called "Treasure Island" made him produce then a story which he called "Creek Island, or Adventures in the South Seas." At 16 years of age he began "The Sunbeam Magazine," and at that early age also wrote an historical novel, "The Pentland Rising", which took for its subject episodes in the history of Scotland.

When Robert Louis Stevenson left Edinburg University, he accompanied his father on the tours that Mr. Stevenson made as inspector of lighthouses. Thus he had an opportunity to visit some of the beauty spots of Scotland, Fingal, Iona and Staffa, which gave him glimpses of rare beauty described later in his writings.

In Spite Of Ill-Health

Robert's father wished him to be an engineer and follow his own profession. His grandfather, too, an engineer and a famous one at that, had built the Bell Lighthouse on a rock off the east coast of Scotland. But although Robert had done good work at Edinburgh University, and had gained a silver medal for a paper on improving the lighthouse system, he felt a call to the law. He became an advocate at the age of 25, in spite of his constant struggle against ill-health.

"In spite of" has to be an ever recurring phrase when the story is told of this much loved author. His was a courage rarely met, a determination, under apparent carelessness, which finally won him fame. An example of this is shown by the way in which he wrote a book called "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". He was no longer very young at the time and he, his wife, and Lloyd Osborne were living at Bournemouth, on the south coast of England. The author had been ill in bed.

R. L. Stevenson

The Masterpieces

The first day Stevenson was allowed to get up he went downstairs, taking with him a manuscript which he read aloud to his wife and stepson. The latter listened, enthralled but his wife at first was silent. Then she became critical and told him he had merely written a sensational story which should have been a masterpiece. Stevenson was furious and abruptly left the room. Half-an-hour later he came back and said, "You are right" and threw the manuscript on the fire. Returning to bed he began to write, and in six days turned on 64,000 words. In two more days he had copied the whole book in a fair hand and it was in the post on the third. This, with "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island" made the most famous trio of all his books.

Perhaps his actual youth may have ended with the writing of his Travels with a Donkey in the Ceavennes". This was written in the form of a diary of actual happenings, and is filled with flashes of wonderful descriptive writing. There is an illuminating phrase in this book which, perhaps, sums up the life of this great writer. It runs, "To love is the great amulet that makes the world a garden." This book brought him, years later, the offer to write a series of articles on the South Sea Islands, and this took him to Samoa. It was here he succumbed to his last illness. He was only 44 years of age.

Will Sri Aurobindo Take Gandhi's Place?

(Continued from page 5)

open-eyed assurance that is Sri Aurobindo's.

Unique And Supreme Mission

When we ponder the magnitude of the Aurobindonian mission, we see how incongruous it is to ask him to fill the gap left by anyone no matter what the seriousness of the gap. This mission is unique and cannot be equated with any other: it is far deeper and higher and ampler, far more radically creative. It can do all that any other can, but it asks for an entirely different orientation, and it does not stop short with the ideals set up by morality and religion. Another point to bear in mind is that this mission is not of a recluse. In appealing to Sri Aurobindo to come out of his so-called "retirement" one betrays ignorance of Sri Aurobindo's vision and work. Just because he does not move about from place to place, does not meet all and sundry, does not take part in conferences on Kashmir or discuss cloth-control, it scarcely follows that he has abjured the world's problems. The main problem of the world is the all-too human unregenerate consciousness that is ours, the fragmentary and fallible life such a consciousness moulds for itself, the half-light if not gilded gloom that are our art, philosophy, science, civics, politics, industry, commerce. Great man have come and gone, putting a little lustre into earth's activity, but never able to change the stuff of our nature because they themselves have not discovered the supreme spiritual alchemy. It is the supreme alchemy for turning all the modes of dynamic manifestation into crystal channels of God's knowledge and bliss and love and power, that Sri Aurobindo practises. And the mere fact that his alchemist's laboratory, his many aspected and wonderfully organised asram of disciples, is in the French-Indian town of Pondicherry and that he is no visitor to New Delhi cannot stamp him as a contemplative of Eternity shirking the turmoils of time.

His methods of dealing with the world's urgencies and conflicts are not those of narrow struggling individual brain-clamped mind. One who lives in the cosmic consciousness and acts from a Gnosis of ultimate truth has an occult technique. He is no ecstatic idler: intensest work every moment is the natural expression of an integral yoga. No department of the world's manifold labour but is Sri Aurobindo's concern: his action secretly shapes the things to come. And so closely in inward touch is he with every problem confronting India, nay, the whole world, that if the present leaders of the nations sought for his help they would get the wisest and most fruitful guidance possible It is no use calling him to fill places too small for him. We must see him as he truly is, in all his immense significance, and even if we cannot walk in his shining steps towards the Supermind we can keep in contact with his harmonious being, draw to us the wisdom of his word, feel the direction of his spiritual hand in our day-to-day searchings for the right gesture, the right deed. Even without his yoga he would stand forth amongst men, a versatile genius, with a splendid past as poet and thinker, politician and nation-builder, living synthesis of the cultures of the East and the West. With his yoga he raises to the nth degree of inspiration all his creative powers and if men could consciously establish rapport with him they would lift themselves and their country to authentic greatness.

Is it not some instinct in the heart of India that chose for her great day of political freedom, for the starting-point of her independent history, for the initiation of her true role in the world's future, the birthday of none other than Sri Aurobindo—August 15?

Italy has entered the world atomic race with the establishment, 12,0000 feet up in the Alps of Europe's highest laboratory for the study of cosmic radiation and "elementary particles." The Laboratory which is financed by the Italian Government—the University of Rome and a number of the famous Italian firms is really an observation camp made of wood and aluminium and will sevre as a permanent headquarters of scientists and technicians. Many countries including the United States, Holland, Hungary and Poland have already announced their interest in the work and the desire to collaborate by sending scientific observers. Among the many observers already there is Prof. Blackett of Manchester University who is seen here outside the Laboratory for Cosmic Radiation at Plateau Rosa

STRUGGLE FOR SANITY!

By Thomas R. Henry

AN apparent physical difference between the sane and the insane—failure of the adrenal glands to secrete extra amounts of certain powerful biochemical substances in the ordinary stresses of life—was reported to a naval research colloquium at the navy medical centre, Washington, by Dr. Hudson Hoagland of the Worcester foundation for experimental biology at Shrewsbury, Mass.

There Dr. Hoagland and his associates have been investigating the output of hormones from the adrenal cortex, or outer covering of the adrenal gland. From the medulla or interior of this gland comes the best known of all the body hormones, adrenalin. Excess amounts of this are excreted in all life's emergencies, preparing the body to fight or run. The output of this hormone is controlled by the central nervous system.

Specific Function

Far more obscure are approximately 28 other substances, all of which may be hormones with specific function in the body, which come from the adrenal cortex. The functions of only three of these are known. They are not under control of the nervous system but of a hormone from the pituitary gland in the brain. One regulates the conversion of body nitrogen to sugar and its storage in the liver. Another governs the potassium and another the salt metabolism of the body. One cortical extract is used in the treatment of the hitherto fatal anemia known as Addison's disease.

Dr. Hoagland and his fellow director of the Worcester foundation, Dr. Gregory Pincus, experimented with the behaviour of these hormones in normal persons during the war. They confirmed what had hitherto been assumed—that in some way the net effect of the adrenal cortical secretion was to enable the individual to respond adequately to the ordinary stresses of life, such as most people encounter every day. They found that on occasion calling for extra effort, at the beginning of weariness or in emotional situations, there were increased secretions resulting in more excretion of sodium and potassium and increases in the number of certain types of blood cells.

How It Responds?

It did not require fear or anger, as in the case of adrenalin. The adrenal cortex would respond to mental concentration, petty irritations and the like. Following the war, on a contract for the office of naval research, they have followed up their studies with patients at the Worcester state hospital for the insane.

Underlying everything else, Dr. Hoagland explained, the major difference between the psychotic and the normal is the inadequacy of the former to meet the ordinary problems of life. This inadequacy finally reaches the point where an individual becomes a public charge. There are many syndromes of psychosis, but all may be considered as efforts to compensate for inability to get along in life.

This hypothesis, Dr. Hoagland said, has been supported excellently by the measurements of adrenal cortical secretions. In psychotics, there is no change in response to stresses, either physical or mental. Tests used were exposure to uncomfortable degrees of heat and cold, psychological examinations, severe reprimands, and the like. The difference between normal and psychotic was clear cut, he said.

No Marked Increase

A certain amount of adrenal cortical secretion is necessary to living. The psychotics reach this level, which they share with normal individuals. But there is never any marked increase, regardless of the circumstances.

This holds true, Dr. Hoagland said, regardless of the kind of psychosis from which a person suffers. The theory has been tested with victims of schizophrenia or dementia praecox, the very different manic depressives, and women suffering from the involution melancholia which is characteristic of the change of life. It is not true, however, of the large class of psychoneurotics—persons who act abnormally but who remain oriented to reality, have normal reasoning powers and seldom cross the line into actual insanity.

A clear-cut organic differentiation between the psychotic and the normal long has been one of the major needs of psychiatry. This difference, Dr. Hoagland pointed out may be hereditary. It may be either the cause or the result of the psychosis. The major value is that it provides psychiatrists with a solid basis for medical study of the roots of insanity.

The average man or woman is very tough and can undergo unbelievable hardships and troubles without becoming insane. But those whose cortical response is constitutionally inadequate succumb to the petty discomforts.

It is generally supposed that anybody will suffer a mental break-down if subjected to sufficiently severe stresses. This may be because, after a certain point, the adrenal cortex no longer is able to respond adequately to stresses. The average man or woman, however, is very tough and can undergo unbelievable hardships and troubles without becoming insane. But those whose cortical response is constitutionally inadequate succumb to the petty discomforts to which the average person pays little attention.

The study, Dr. Hoagland stressed, is only starting and will be continued under navy contracts.

RAJAJI

(Continued From Page 3)

great eminence in life, Rajaji's capacity for self-effacement is phenomenal. As a matter of fact, the manner in which Gandhiji discovered him for the first time, is an interesting commentary on this characteristic of his. When Gandhiji came to Madras on his first Satyagraha campaign, he was a guest in Rajaji's house. Leaders and others were coming to see Gandhiji in a continuous stream, and his time was so fully occupied with important matters that Gandhiji had no time to enquire who the host was. It was Mahadev Desai who called Gandhiji's attention to the fact that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, lawyer of Madras, was their host, and that the host was a man of extraordinary character and grasp of affairs and worth being noted.

Gandhiji then sent for Rajaji and spoke to him for the first time. He could easily have occupied the centre of the stage as the host of Gandhiji, but this was far to repulsive to his sense of propriety and sense of proportion. Again, when, in 1937, the elections had declared the vast hold the Congress had on the affections of the masses and a Congress Government was due to be formed in each province, Rajaji ardently strove to remain behind and give the honour of leadership to the late Mr. Satyamurthy.

But, the latter steadfastly refused the honour for himself, as he considered Rajaji infinitely more worthy of it and insisted on his being elected as leader of the party and the head of the popular government. Honour or fame for its own sake has never been the pursuit of Rajaji. service came first with him and he has always stuck to it.

Firm Grasp Of Satyagraha

Grasp of affairs and clear vision have been mentioned above as notable characteristics of Rajaji. An early story, of the same period as the visit of Gandhiji to Madras is interesting to recall. Gandhiji was giving expositions to visitors of his conception of SATYAGRAHA and at certain times Rajaji was furnishing telling comments and similes for the edification and enlightenment of enquirers. The late C. Vijairaghavachariar was also present. on one occasion, at such a discourse, and after listening to Rajaji's comments and explanations, he asked Gandhiji whether he had written any book on his SATYAGRAHA which he had lent Rajaji for perusal.

Gandhiji said he had written no book on the subject so far, but had had a general discussion about it with Rajaji, the same as with many another man but Rajaji evidently had such a clear head and such a tremendous grasp of points, possibilities, repurcussions, reactions, results, conclusions, and everything else imaginable, that he had no hesitation in admitting that Rajaji was as great an authority on SATYAGRAHA as he, the originator of the idea, was himself!

Rajaji's mastery of similes, his literary attainments, his clear logic, his argumentative capacities, his administrative achievements, are all matters of all-India knowledge, and it was considered more interesting to detail other things of lesser public importance but no less certain indicators of the main-springs from which the public life and political work of Rajaji has flowed

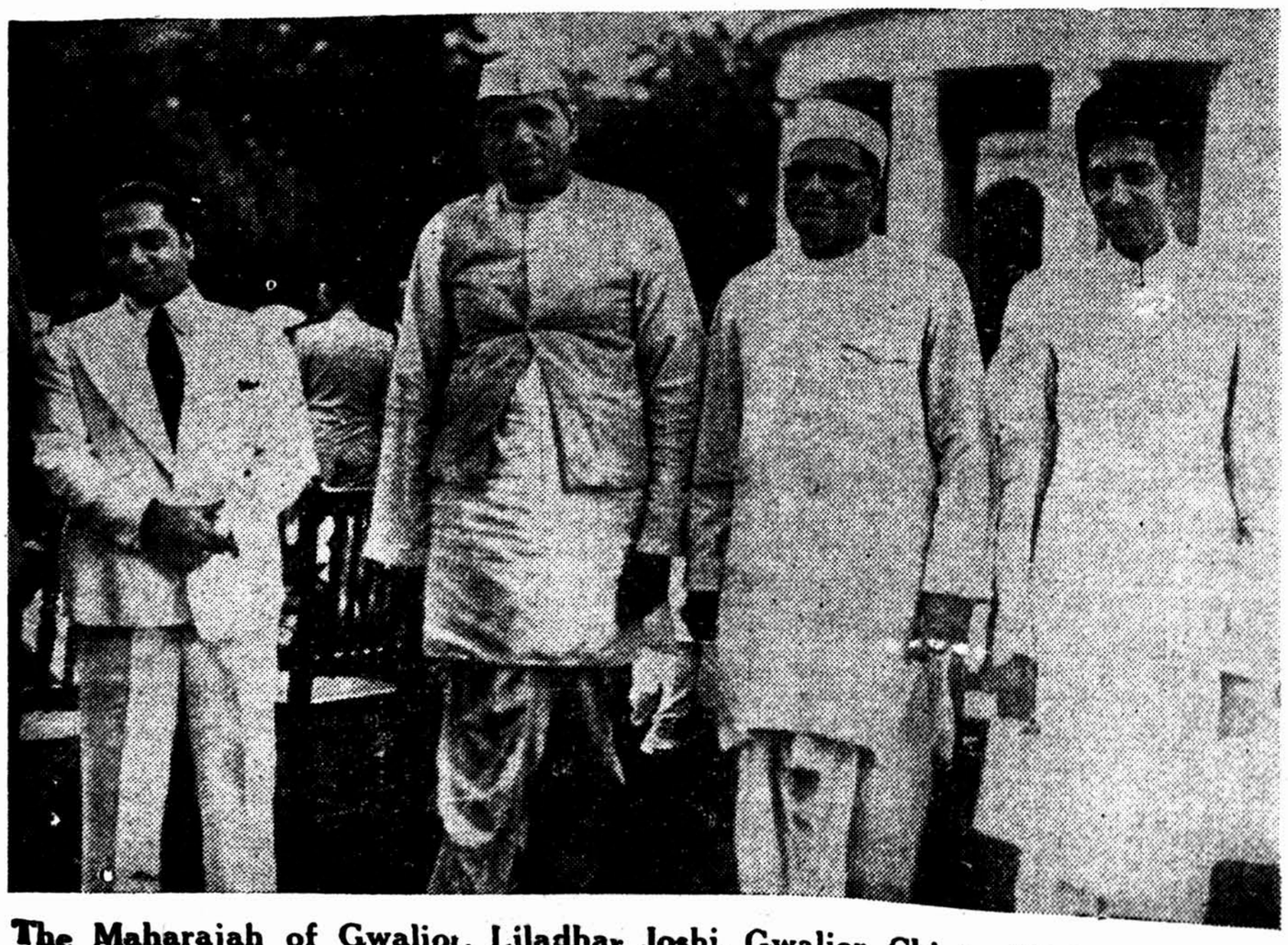
Lover Of Children

The tar incident at Matunga, the conversion of Ambedkar to accept the Poona Pact in order to save Mahatmaji's life, the administration of the first Congress Government of Madras which earned it such a great reputation all over the country, the Vedaranyam Salt March—the South Indian opposite number to the Dandi March—that produced great political awakening over the whole province, the classic judgement of Mr. Abbas Ali when convicting Rajaji for his participation in Gandhiji's individual satyagraha, are all matters of recent knowledge and need not be recalled to glorify the new Governor-General.

The less known, the more intimate and personal details of the man are equally typical and illustrative of has great characteristics and greater service to the nation When his wife died in 1915, almost all his frienrs tried to persuade him to re-marry. After all, they told him, he had five children and they were no small responsibility. He must certinly marry and provide them with some security at home. Rajaji's reply, so typical of him, was that, as there were already five children in his house, he would not add yet another to the lot!

The feelings of children have always had special appreciation at the hands of Rajaji, as in the case of most other famous world characters and it was not at all a surprise to read the recent newsreport that Rajaji had entertained a few hundred children at Government house in Calcutta. From the Governor-General's House, New Delhi he will have to look after the welfare of thirty crores of the children of the Mother-land, and Rajaji's record of service is enough to reassure every one that he will not be found wanting in this task.

Keymen Of Malwa Union



The Maharajah of Gwalior, Liladhar Joshi, Gwalior Chief Minister, V. S. Khode, Indore Chief Minister and the Maharajah of Indore.

TEN MINUTES FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

(Continued from Page 2)

they had arrested an innocent man. Under questioning, Kalkiewicz admitted that it was the Korney gang which had shot and killed Pierce and robbed the Art Metal Company. He was able to back this up with sufficient evidence to prove his statements.

After lengthy agitation, Mrs. Newman prevailed on the then Governor, Herbert H. Lehman to appoint a judge to hold a series of hearings into the Larkman case

The hearings were conducted by Dean Alden of the University Law School who finally recommended that an entirely new trial be held.

Unfortunately Mrs. Newman found that there was no provision in law for such a new trial. In the circumstances, even if one were held, it would not be legal and its decision could not be enforced.

Finally, she attempted to have a new law passed enabling the trial to be held. In this she was unsuccessful. However, the hearings had brought out such a mass of evidence that Governor Lehman eventually decided to order Larkman's release from prison and granted him a full pardon for the murder he did not commit.

The Ant Debunked

40 Per Cent Loaf All The Time!

The ant is not always as busy as man has long believed, according to scientists of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. After following two groups of ants for five months as they travelled at the rate of about 500 yards a day through dense jungle in Panama, they reported that many ants spend their time lolling about all day.

The scientific group carefully recorded the movements of individual ants identified by a special marking system. The whole scheme of ant behaviour constitutes a very "complicated social order," they found, and ants have personal differences. Forty per cent loaf all of the time, 40 per cent are good workers, and the balance can be counted on to work "occasionally". Queen ants gather workers around them by a 'peculiar chemical attraction' as yet baffling to science.

Dr. Theodore C. Schneirla, curator of the museum's department of animal behaviour who led the expedition is seeking to learn more about human behaviour by studying the behaviour patterns of the ants. In this study the American Philosophical Society the National Research Council, and the Office of Naval Research has been participating. About 20,000 of the Panama ants were brought to the museum for further tests on what and how they can be taught. Dr. Schneirla observed that ants learn to go through a maze, in search of food, that would baffle a university psychology student.—USIS.

Beating Death Is Daily Routine For Them

Specialist Surgeons Perform Surgery On Infants In U. S. Hospital

In the "blue baby" operating rooms of Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, death is being beaten as a matter of routine every day. On a ceaseless schedule of several operations a day, each lasting three hours, Drs. Alfred Blalock and Helen B. Taussig, with a special staff of seven surgeons, perform complicated heart surgery on infants brought from all corners of the world. Developed by these two doctors some three years ago, this operation has been performed on more than 600 cases; they were successful in 85 per cent of the cases for which there was no cure previously. . . . . . .

The "blue baby" operation relieves a heart defect, present from birth which prevents the blood from acquiring enough oxygen on its passage through the lungs. The heart, born with that flaw, restricts the blood's flow to the lungs. Infants so born have blue-discolored lips and finger nails, and death usually occurs in early life. The Johns Hopkins patients are mostly babies or young children, only in rare instances youngsters bevond the age of 10.

Johns Hopkins is extremely careful not to raise or destroy hopes without most careful examination. Inquiries for operations, arriving at the rate of five to eight a day, must be accompanied by a trained physicians's blood count, blood study, chest x-rays and other vital data. From these records the first decision is made and the child called to Baltimore.

There the staff of the clinic further studies the case, normally for three days, sufficient to tell whether the case is operable. Sometimes angiocardiography, a method in which an opaque dye is injected in the jugular vein, is needed. In rapid sequence electronically controlled x-ray pictures are taken of the dye's progress in veins and into the heart which reveal clearly the functioning of the circulatory system.

The operation over, the child remains for three to four days in an air conditioned room with special equipment supplying oxygen. Normally on the sixth day the patient can be put into a tiny wheel chair, begins to play and after two weeks is ready to leave the hospital. . . . . . .

After Effects

The effects of the operation are tellingly described in a letter, one of the most cherished expressions of thanks in the clinic's heavy files. "I saw my child come down from the operating room," wrote Mme. Genevieve Maurin, of Lisieux, Calvados, France. "All of a sudden the rosy complexion of his face struck me. His lips were bright red. He woke up very soon in the oxygen room. The following day he was sitting up in bed. The blood circulation in his lungs was fully restored by a miracle of intelligence and skill, intense work and exacting attention which (Johns Hopkins surgeons) accomplish every day..

"And if I rejoice to see my child cured so quickly, it is with a real feeling of regret that I take him away, for nowhere in the world will he find the care he received here."

For their great work, Drs. Blalock and Taussig won this year's 5,000 dollar Passano Foundation award presented each year in recognition of medical achievements.

World's Largest Uncut Diamond Will Be Soon On Show In London

(BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

The largest uncut diamond in the word—the 770 carat stone found by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in the gravels of the Woyie River, Sierra Leone, West Africa, in January 1945—will be among the exhibits which will attract the attention of the world's trade buyers at the second post-war British Industries Fair which opens in London and Birmingham on Mondaay May 3rd, 1948.

It is claimed that only two stones of greater size have been found—the "Cullinan" of 3.106 carats and the "Excelsior" of 995,2 carats—and that the Woyie River Stone is "unquestionably the largest diamond ever recovered from an alluvial source."

Described as of magnificent colour and quality, its unusual size will be demonstrated by contrast with a collection of rough diamonds typical of those normally recovered from diamond mines and alluvial fields.

The diamond jewellery presented to H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her wedding and gifts made to her on her twenty-first birthday, as well as at other events during the royal tour of South Africa, will also be on view. Among them are a pair of drop earrings from the King and Queen. These are of considerable magnitude, incorporating probably a larger number of different styles of cutting than in any other piece of jewellery, and they show the diamond cutter's art at its best.

On display there will also be a working model of a diamond cutting factory, and a large scale model demonstrating in detail how the cut diamond is evolved from the rough stone.

One day, when I was eleven years old, I came home weeping because I had been given a small part in the background of a children's programme at the school, while my platemate was assigned the leading role. Quietly my mother took out her watch and put it in my hand.

"What do you see?" she asked.

"A gold case, a face and hands," I replied.

Then she opened the back of the case and repeated her question. I could see tiny wheels and screws.

"This watch would be no use at all," mother said, "without every part, even those you cannot see."

Her little lesson has made me happier all through life. I have realised how essential are the small duties which everyone must perform, without applause from others

* * *

If I can live to make some pale face brighter, and to give a second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,

Or e'en impart one throb of comfort to an aching heart, or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by;

If I can lend a strong hand to the fallen, or defend the right against a single envious strain,

My life, though bare, perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair to us of earth, will not have been in vain;

The purest joy, most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy, is hidding cloud give way to sun and shine.

And 'twill be well, if, on that Day of Days the angels tell of me, she did her best for one of Thine.

* * *

George Washington, when quite young, was one day about to go to sea, as a Naval Officer. Everything was arranged.

The vessel lay opposite to his father's house, and a little boat had come to the shore to take him away. His whole heart was bent upon going.

After his luggage had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell. He saw that her eyes were wet with tears; he did not say even a word to his mother. He thought to himself that she would be severely distressed if he went to sea, and perhaps she would never be happy again. He turned to his servant and said to him, "Go, and bring my box back. I will not go away as it would break my mother's heart."

His mother was struck with his quick decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless those children that honour their parents, and I believe He will bless you."

George was among the most brave and prominent Presidents of the United States of America.

* * *

Little Mary had been to Sunday School that morning. The Teacher's theme had been: "God is everywhere. Find Him, Keep Him."

That afternoon, while having tea with her mother, Mary asked: "Mummy, is God everywhere?"

"Yes, darling."

"Is He in this house?"

"Yes, darling."

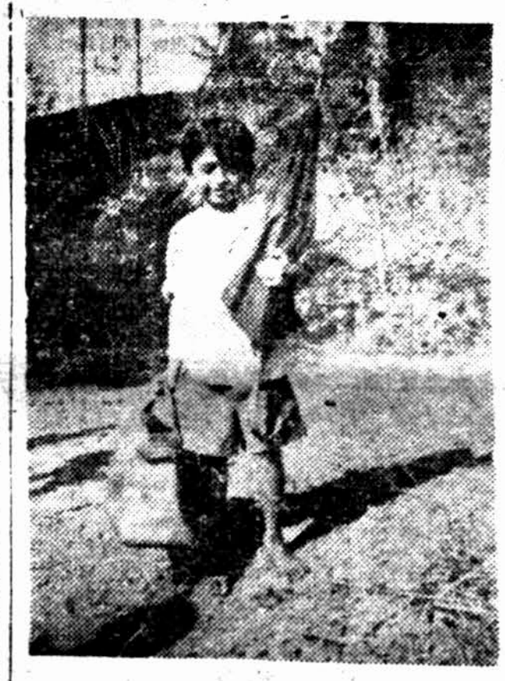
"Is He in this room?"

"Yes, darling."

"Is He in my cup?"

"Yes, darling."

Little Mary quickly placed her hand over her cup. "Got Him", she said.



BROTHER KIRIT

* * *

A man looks a very solid animal, yet of his weight of, say, 154 pounds, 116 pounds are merely water and only 38 pounds dry matter.

Of these 38 pounds, 24 pounds are flesh and fat and 14 pounds bone; 28 pounds are combustible organic matter and 10 pounds incombustible mineral matter. His blood in its natural state weighs nearly 8 pounds, but when dried shrinks to a little over 4 pounds.

* * *

Rajaram Sitaram Kadam (whose photo appeared in the last week's issue) has appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University this year, and his story of studies is worth relating to everybody. He completed his Primary Education at Kuranj where he was born, and came to Bombay for further studies as there was no Secondary School in his village. In Bombay he served as a Peroy in a commercial firm, then in a cotton mill and later in a semi-Government office. During the day he worked at the employers', and at night

SISTER ILA

he attended the Bharat Night High School. Well, we wish him success at the Examination and in his career!

New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its annual day under the presidentship of Lad Pamela Mountbatten. There was a variety show, the chief feature of which was the dance performance by Miss Ramani. Her performance also included Bharata Natyam and the Snake Charmer's Dance. Other items of the entertainment included dances by Sister Usha Swaran and Sudha Shri Verma, "The Man of Magic Belt" gave his novel performance. Lady Pamela Mountbatten congratulated the Workers of the Bari and Miss A S Rukman Iyengar proposed a vote of thanks

Shri P G Shah, Shri O P Goel, Mrs. G N Joshi and others visited the Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari where it is proposed to start a centre for preventing the delinquency of children with the help of the Rotary Club. Shri Narayanbhai conducted games on the occasion.

* * *

All boys and girls are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mention your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be proud to feel that you belong to the Balkan-ji-Bari family!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Bhuleshwar Balkanji-Bari on a trip to Vihar Lake.

Let us talk it over—

It is rather interesting to see how the entire social structure is compressed within the few words of a saying!

Take for example a saying in Hindi: "Bap se beta sawai" (son excelling the father). The saying is broadly suggestive of the patriarchal system of society wherein the son is not only expected to succeed the father but even to excel him. I wonder, if the matriarchal society in parts of Malabar has any such saying about the mother and daughter.

But that apart, the saying is often belied in the case of sons of illustrious fathers. By some strange irony it appears to be a rule that great fathers bear sons not quite worthy of them. The instances like father Motilal (Nehru) and son Jawahar are so rare. And one is puzzlel as to why it should be so. For, the son of a great father has most of the intial advantages, such as money, influence, contacts etc. for making a success in life.

Well, that is so far as the son is concerned. What about the daughter? Naturally this question could never have arisen in the days gone by. At the most, the daughter of a great father could cash in a covetable hubby on the name of her father and there was an end to it

*

But now the times have undergone revolutionary changes—social, economic and political. A woman's destiny is no longer confined within the nursery and the kitchen. She has attained full liberty to step into the arena along with her brother and aspires to be a 'Bap se beti sawal.' However in all fairness, one has to admit that this 'liberty' isn't quite so real for the simple reason that it is rarely accompanied by opportunity. To make the point clear:: There are

WOMEN'S PAGE

hardly any instances where a daughter has stepped into the shoes of the father. The son of a doctor or a lawyer automatically takes over his medical or legal practice: not so the daughter.

In view of these uninspiring facts we have a unique example indeed where a daughter has stepped into the sandals of her mother; I am of course referring to Srimati Sudhakumari Rai's unconverted election to the C. P Legislative Assembly, due to the vacancy caused by mother Subbadrakumari Chauhan's demise.

Now, supposing a similar development had resulted due to a father's death, the daughter's success would have been attributed to the virtue of her sex. However, commenting upon this victory (in the women's constituency) a local paper has the hardihood to say "The trick was done by the Congress ticket." Men will be always men and try to qualify a woman's success howsoever complete.

*

Sudhakumari Rai is only 24 years old and easily the youngest woman legislator in India. Here's wishing her all luck which she'll need in the task ahead. For, it is no easy job to fill Subhadrakumari Chauhan's place. The motor accident in which she was killed did not snap merely a political career. It has deprived the country of a devoted and selfless worker and caused no small loss to Hindi literature. Though she was a short story writer she was better known as a leading poet

The wide range of her poetic imagination could do justice from the gay to the sombre aspects of life. She could be inspired to write a poem of praise to the martial spirit of Laxmibai of Jhanshi or sing of the innocent joy of the child. Here is just one idea from her poem "Sabha ka Khel" (Playing at holding a conference). A little fellow who acts Gandhi says "I can play the role just with the help of a loincloth For Nehru, we can do with a khaddar shirt, but for Sarojinidevi we must have one of the gorgeous saris of mother!'

The game continues but when the time comes for a police lathi-charge little Jawaharlal bursts out "Look here, I shall not be beaten, Pals."

I must return a blow for a blow! But Gandhi pulls up his young disciple and assures him that after all it was only a mock lathi charge!

—*Leela*

Indian Girls Study In Australia

By Betty Gill

TWO vivacious young Indian girls, the first to come to Australia to study, are enjoying their life as students at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy at Melbourne, Australia.

They are 22-year-old Raushni Wadia, Parsee, of New Delhi, and 27-year-old Bina Roy, Hindu, of Calcutta, who arrived in Melbourne on the 23rd January.

'We find the Australian people are very friendly and it is a pleasure to study here," said Raushni who was dressed in white silk salwer and khemiz for college comfort. Bina, slender and graceful in embroidered sari, said: "Our fellow students are very helpful."

The two girls are doing a two-year Institutional Management Course at the College. The course usually takes four years, but their basic training in domestic science at the Lady Irwin College in New Delhi has enabled it to be shortened for them to two years. They are studying on scholarships granted by the All-India Women's Conference which controls the Lady Irwin College.

The Curriculum

The Institutional Management Course embraces physics, chemistry, biology, botany, mothercraft, home nursing, first aid, dietetics, cookery, bacteriology, English and institutional management.

The College is a Senior Technical School for girls and is under the control of the Education Department of Victoria. Three hundred full-time students attend, and thousands are enrolled for part-time courses in the evenings

Raushni holds the Diploma of Domestic Science, the diploma for needlework, and the teachers training diploma. Bina, a bachelor of arts obtained her degree at the Calcutta University. She also holds the diploma of domestic science from the Lady Irwin College.

Bina, on her return, will teach at the Lady Irwin College for five years, and Raushni for two

Raushni said they wanted to learn as much as they could, so that they could help to raise the course at the Lady Irwin College from a diploma to a degree course. Much of the curriculum at the Emily McPherson College was similar to their earlier training, but the course on 'large quantity cookery' was entirely different.

Miss Stuart, Principal of the College, speaks very highly of her two Indian students. "They are so eager to learn and so conscientious." she said.

At a later stage, staff and students will change places for a short time as Bina and Raushni are to give a cookery demonstration of delectable Indian dishes

Just Like Bombay

Since their arrival, when not busy studying, the two girls have been eagerly getting to know Melbourne, which they compare with Bombay. They admire Melbourne's broad, well-planned streets, its extensive bright emporiums, and alluring window displays. However, they have not yet been able to find material for their graceful, colourful saris which contrast so vividly with Melbourne's conservative dressing. The width of the sari is 45" and Melbourne's silk materials only measure 36."

In the evenings, they have been busy visiting theatres, the Public Library and Museum. But, they say, they like most meeting the Australian people. "People are so much more interesting than places," they add.

At week-ends they enjoy visits to Melbourne's St. Kilda beach, or drive through the picturesque Dandenong Ranges, east of the city.

One of the beauty spots they love in Melbourne is the 100 acre Botanic Gardens, wherein a lovely setting of smooth green lawns and tall trees of every variety, graceful black swans, peculiar to Australia, glide on the placid lakes. Here, Raushni and Bina plan to have many picnic parties with fellow Indian students, who are studying at the Melbourne University.

"The gardens and the lakes", Bina said, "are just like those in India, except that Indian lakes are thick with lotus flowers."

Raushni and Bina are happily lodged at a modern girls' hostel, with fine gardens and a tennis court.

Beauty Hints—IV

Apple Instead Of Candy!

By Elizabeth Taylor

KEEPING the figure trim involves three important factors.

first is exercise, which you should do in some form every day. My favourite is horseback riding which is an excellent exercise for the hips and thighs. Every free moment, I spend riding my horse, King Charles, who was given to me by the studio on my thirteenth birthday. He is the horse I rode in my first picture, "National Velvet."

The second factor is the battle with your appetite. Unless you are one of the lucky few who can eat and eat and never gain an ounce, you will have to watch out for fattening foods.

When I get hungry between meals, instead of taking a candy bar, I eat an apple. Apples are not only good for you, but they have one-fifth the amount of fattening calories contained in a candy bar.

I have learned to eat a minimum amount of sweets and starches. Instead, I fill up on fruits, vegetables, meats, milk (without cream) and eggs.

The third factor is posture, which I am going to talk about most because I just recently learned how to walk properly.

To begin with, my favourite posture exercise is to lie on my back and try to touch the whole spine, including the neck and the small of the back, flat to the floor. If you can do this, the chances are that your spine is straight and your posture good.

When you have a good body carriage....then you can have a graceful walk.

We begin at the feet first. Lay two strings on the floor, about two inches apart in a straight line, and practice walking of them. The important thing is to keep both feet straight ahead with each step.

Do this slowly and then gradually increase the pace to a normal rate. While practicising this, also concentrate on moving the legs from the hip and not from the knee. Movement from the knees gives an ungraceful bounce to the walk.

In the step, the heel hits the floor first and is followed immediately by the ball of the foot. The transfer should be so quick, that it seems as though the whole foot is hitting the floor at the same time.

Proportion your stride to your height and the length of your legs. You can test your stride while walking, by keeping the head straight and dropping the eyes. If the toes can be seen, then the stride is too long.

Care should be taken to keep the toes only just out of view—for short mincing steps are likewise unattractive.

Walk lightly at all times. Nothing is more uniadylike than feet brought down heavily with each step. It is also important to remember that the weight must be distributed evenly on each leg to avoid a hip wobble.

Many girls forget about their arms. When walking, the arms should be swung only slightly to maintain good balance. And when swinging, they should be kept close to the body.

The secret to a graceful 'stairway walk', is never to unbend the knees.

I always pause at the top of the stairs, place my hand on the rail, and then descend by putting the ball of my foot on the stair. The back is kept straight and the body is not allowed to sway from side to side. The feet are placed straight ahead each time in an imaginary line about two inches apart. The knees are kept continually bent, and are rotated toward each other for a graceful, smooth descent.

Wedding Bells— After Rescue

The Marriage Bureau opened by the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation has sprung into activity. Apart from arranging unions between refugee boys and girls, it has begun performing marriage ceremonies. The marriage took place on 2nd May in the Refugee Women's Home between Miss Bimla Devi and Satyamurti Sethi. The bride is a 19-year-old girl who has been rescued months after she was abducted from her home in Dara (Kohat Dist.). She lived among the Afridis for more than five months during which period she is stated to have undergone untold hardships and atrocities. The bridegroom is a Post-Graduate, Kanyadan was performed by Mrs. Handoo, (Incharge of the Women's Home) and the Ceremony was attended by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Director, Women's Section.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Indian sculpture then and now—Apathy to great art—Legacy of Foreign rule—Modernism repugnant to traditions—Saurashtra Music Conference—Mr. Kitson's views on art—Honour to Rajendra Sukhtha.

Is this the same India whose creative genius had blossomed, through ages, into monumental works of sculpture? Any person especially the sympathetic foreigner, who is struck by the present phase of her artistic barrenness and aesthetic imbecility, is sure to make such an inquiry. And modern India has nothing to her credit which would vindicate the prestige gained by her in the past as a great art producing country. The springs of her creative energy have dried up under the foreign yoke.

Sculpture Everywhere

Sculpture was as democratic in distribution as architecture or music. It was found in the home, town, temple and court. Eyes caught the sculptor's art wherever they moved. Music was the source of melody and rhythm; sculpture was the source of poetic beauty in a concrete form. In its varied substances and forms it was deeply rooted in Indian life. Sculture has almost become a connotation of Indian art to the world.

The ancient Indian sculptor had acquired mastery over the technique of modelling as well as chiselling. He could handle any substance, irrespective of its density, with equal alacrity and dexterity and could make out of it beautiful sculpture—relief, decorative, free or free-standing according to the specific requirements of every case. The formula, to which India's sculpture owes its individuality, is distinctive of her genius. It has left a rich heritage of the images of gods and goddesses and decorative panels of exquisite beauty.

The demand for art determines its growth and development. The exuberant growth of sculpture in this country shows that the sculptor was pressed heavily in the by-gone ages by demand on his art. It further suggests that the Indian people had innate love for three dimensional art. Examples of the sculpture that was India are lying scattered far and wide and also beyond her present geographical frontiers. They are the relics of a glorious art tradition which has come to a standstill.

Under The Foreign Ruler

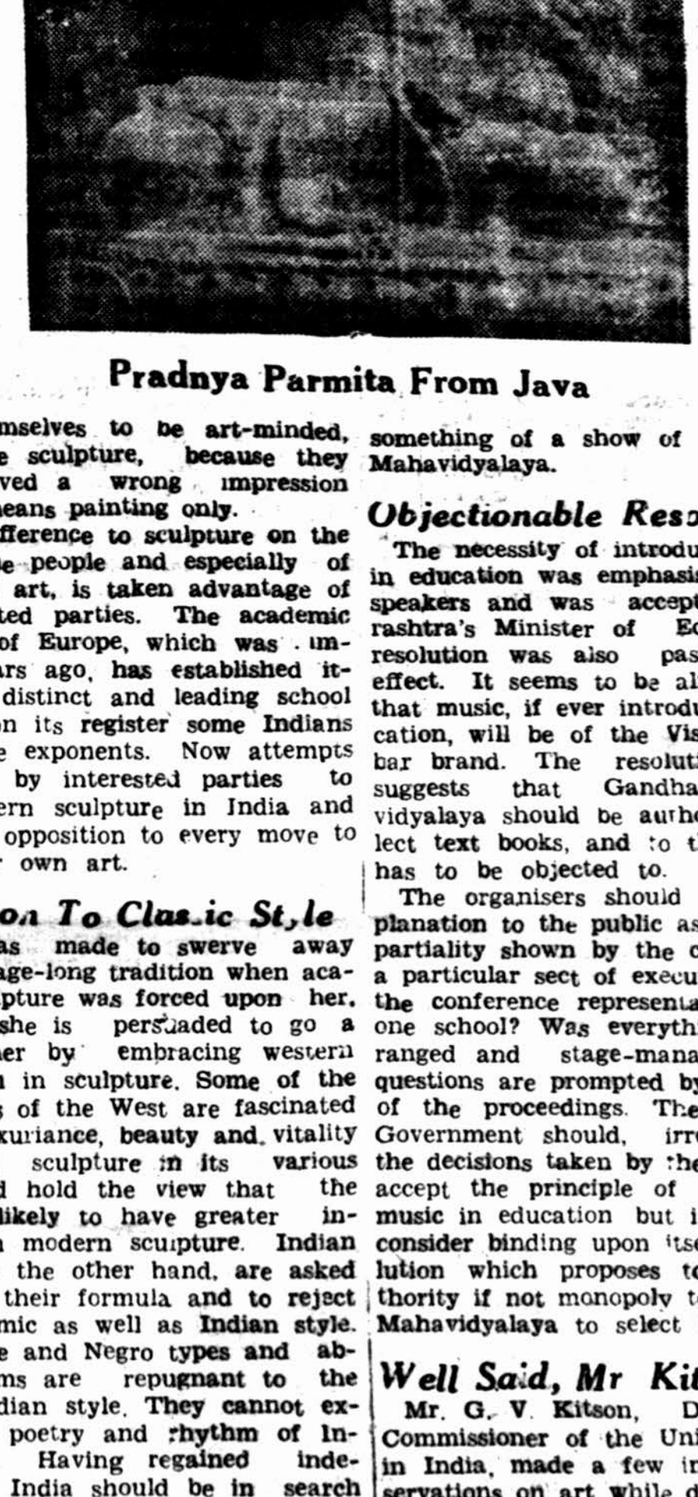
The gloomy phase of Indian art started with the establishment of the British rule. The Indian sculpture did not owe its remarkable development exclusively to religious motivation. Modern India has not discarded the creed of idolatry, and yet she has grown supremely indifferent to sculpture and particularly to her own tradition. As a decorative art Indian sculpture has also passed into oblivion with Indian architecture. In modern times India constructs expensive buildings, but every building designed in the so-called modern style becomes a grave of the sculptor's art.

Architects, sculptors and craftsmen of the hereditary class were made, by ingenious methods, to leave their legitimate field. Her market was captured by statutory, statues and busts made in Europe, and her stone carvers were employed to executive copies of western designs as decorations for buildings. Indian sculpture was kept out of the curriculum of the schools of arts in which training in sculpture was imparted to Indian students. It was also neglected by the high-priests of revivalism.

During the dark period of her political subjugation, India has produced almost nothing worthy of her glorious tradition. The British rule has, however, left its relics in statues and busts of Viceroys, Governors and police commissioners, decorative relief work and statuary in western styles. Some of such relics may be excellent works of art, but they cannot be accepted as lawful successors of the magnificent images of Buddha and the remains of Indian sculpture at Bharbut, Sanchi, Anradhi, Borobudur and Ellora.

Apathy To Sculpture

The nation-wide apathy to the art of sculpture is a symptom of the extreme stage of aesthetic morbidity to which India was driven while in bondage. While expressing, recently at Melbourne, his disgust with exhibitions, Mr. Max Meldrum, an Australian artist, said that visitors, with a few exceptions, do not know a decent bit of sculpture from a hunk of rock blasted out of a quarry. Several visitors to exhibitions in this country are equally inappreciative of sculpture. Those among them who claim themselves to be art-minded, also ignore sculpture, because they have received a wrong impression that art means painting only.



Pradnya Parmita From Java

The indifference to sculpture on the part of the people and especially of patrons of art, is taken advantage of by interested parties. The academic sculpture of Europe, which was imported years ago, has established itself as a distinct and leading school and has on its register some Indians as its able exponents. Now attempts are made by interested parties to foist modern sculpture in India and to set up opposition to every move to revive her own art.

Reversion To Classic Style

India was made to swerve away from her age-long tradition when academic sculpture was forced upon her, and now she is persuaded to go a step further by embracing western modernism in sculpture. Some of the modernists of the West are fascinated by the luxuriance, beauty and vitality of Indian sculpture in its various forms and hold the view that the latter is likely to have greater influence on modern sculpture. Indian artists, on the other hand, are asked to accept their formula and to reject the academic as well as Indian style.

Primitive and Negro types and abstract forms are repugnant to the classic Indian style. They cannot express the poetry and rhythm of Indian life. Having regained independence, India should be in search of her soul, and she should do the same by swinging back to the classic style of her arts. The development of her arts from the stage at which their progress was arrested should be one of her immediate concerns. It is a creative endeavour of no small importance. The National Government should draw a line between such a creative endeavour and imitation of exotic styles and formulae. It should encourage the former and discard the latter.

Music And Saurashtra

Unified Saurashtra was born recently. A music conference was held at Rajkot a few days ago. The title given to it did not state in clear terms whether it was a conference of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya or of the exponents of the art of music of Saurashtra. The reports which have hitherto appeared in local papers, have not mentioned by name more than one musician. Perhaps other musicians, who attended the conference, were not considered worthy of mention or were shy of publicity.

It will be interesting to know how Saurashtra has come to be a musically distinct province or how any school of music has come to be distinctive of the genius of Saurashtra. A reference to folk songs is said to have been made by the president, and a resolution was passed stressing the need of recording folk songs. Besides this, the conference had nothing of Saurashtra music on its programme. It appears to have been something of a show of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya.

Objectionable Resolution

The necessity of introducing music in education was emphasised by some speakers and was accepted by Saurashtra's Minister of Education. A resolution was also passed to that effect. It seems to be almost certain that music, if ever introduced in education, will be of the Vishnu Digambar brand. The resolution further suggests that Gandharva Mahavidyalaya should be authorised to select text books, and to this extent it has to be objected to.

The organisers should give an explanation to the public as regards the partiality shown by the conference to a particular sect of executants. Was the conference representative of only one school? Was everything pre-arranged and stage-managed? Such questions are prompted by the reports of the proceedings. The Saurashtra Government should, irrespective of the decisions taken by the Conference, accept the principle of introducing music in education but it should not consider binding upon itself the resolution which proposes to grant authority if not monopoly to Gandharva Mahavidyalaya to select text books.

Well Said, Mr Kitson

Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in India, made a few interesting observations on art while declaring open an exhibition of the works of some contemporary artists at the salon of the Bombay Art Society on April 26. True art, he said, should express the individuality of the artist. In other words, he indicated a test to differentiate true art from art-initiative. Art lovers in this country ought to apply such a test rigidly.

Proceeding Mr. Kitson added, "Nevertheless, there is also such a thing as national art and a national form of expression. Most countries have produced their best art in their years of greatness. Now that India has achieved independence, she may look forward to a period of national greatness." India has a national art tradition which has been suppressed by the styles and issues imported from the West. She now expects her creative artists to revive and develop this tradition.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Kitson did not toe the line with some friends of Indian art who have tried to distract the attention of Indian artists from their national tradition and have advised them to look to the modernists of the West for inspiration. On the contrary he said that the root of the art of Indian artists must be Indian and expressed the hope that the proposed All-India Association of Fine Arts will encourage artists to draw on India's great cultural heritage for their inspiration and to evolve a distinctive national style worthy of their country and its people. Indian artists who are in the leading strings of some anti-tradition

(Continued on Page 4)

Sculpture Of Mathura School

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

The Chairman of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions met here at a conference during the week to discuss the provisions relating to Public Service Commission in the draft Constitution for India. As Lloyd George once said, Civil Service is the steel frame of India's administration, and any weakening of the frame is bound to react on the efficiency of administration itself. A two-pronged attack, however, has been launched against the Services particularly since August 15, 1947. Inside the Secretariat, a coterie, headed by Dr. Bhatnagar hold that the Services are the enemies to the progress of India. Outside, many Congressmen hold similar views. Pandit Nehru, himself does not miss an opportunity to give a dig to the services.

One instance will refute these contention. It is the services, and not Bhatnagar, Ranga and Company, which have saved Kashmir for India. Some of the Chairmen of Public Service Commissions, who had assembled here during the week, did not agree with the opponents of services. They preferred the British system to the American spoil system. It was felt that anyone, who destroys the discipline and traditions of services was anti-Congress and anti-national.

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The Congress, it is claimed, is a political party, which is in power today, but may not be in power tomorrow. But the system, the traditions and the conventions, which the Congress may introduce today, may be used against it when it goes out of office. Under their own patronage, the Congressmen may secure jobs so long as the Congress remains in office. The opposition will replace these men by their own camp-followers as soon as it captures power. This will seriously impair the morale of the services, because the servicemen would lose their most valuable asset, namely security of tenure. In the interest of India and her future well-being, some Chairmen urged statutory safeguards for the members of the Civil Service Commissions. It was urged that rules relating to the tenure of the members of the Public Service Commissions should be revised. That, so far as the recruitment was concerned, the recommendations of the Public Service Commission should be mandatory. That, in matters governing promotions, the Public Service Commissions should be supplied with full data and should be empowered to call the persons concerned for an interview. Let me explain.

Period Of Service

The membership of the Public Service Commission is a tenure post. It is for a period of five years. The Chairman of the Federal or Provincial Public Service Commissions after they retire, are not eligible for any post under the Crown. A member of the Public Service Commissions can be appointed to a post with special permission after a lapse of five years from the date he had ceased to be a member of a Commission. The result of this provision has been that only superannuated, retired public servants, often in their doldrums are appointed members of these commissions. These backwaters have no attraction for the young and energetic people. In order to secure better material and safeguard their independence, it is suggested that appointments to these commissions should be made, just as they are made at present to High Court for life.

A Familiar Trick

The following leaderette recently appeared in a Pakistan paper:

"In our correspondence column today we publish a letter which brings the charge of nepotism against a high official of the Pakistan Government. It appears that there are still some officials who are bent on doing things according to their own personal predilections and in disregard of accepted Government policy as well as the interests of fair play. The post in question had been vacant since the creation of the department in August last year and no harm would have been done if selection by the Public Service Commission had been awaited. Subsequent ratification of appointments made in such circumstances does not lessen but increase the feeling that all has not been well. In the case under reference three principles seem to be involved, namely, (1) Whether people from outside Pakistan should be appointed to posts for which candidates with similar or even better qualifications and experience are available in Pakistan, (2) whether selection by the PSC should be prejudged in this manner by creating a prescriptive and artificial claim of one particular candidate by making him a temporary incumbent in the post and (3) whether a departmental official should be allowed to let personal leanings in favour of a particular candidate prevail over more weighty considerations. We suggest that the only means of setting matters right now is to disqualify the candidate from being nominated by the PSC".

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India is not free from the evil complained off in this note. Only recently a high appointment, in anticipation of Public Service Commission's verdict, was made in the Government of India. In fact, it has become a familiar trick of the trade to make appointments and thereafter seek the approval of the Public Service Commission.

A rule, that under emergency an appointment could be made for six months, has been thoroughly prostituted. An appointment is thus made, and the six months period is often extended several times. By this time even a dud could be regarded an experienced officer and thus become eligible for permanent appointment. It is urged that the Department should prove emergency, if advantage is taken of this rule, and the Public Service Commission should be appraised of it within two months of such appointment.

Mandatory Powers

Influencing of Public Service Commission members, and the method of selection have created a ramp. Very often a selection is made even before the candidates are called for an interview. Under the system, a panel of names is required to be submitted by the Public Service Commission. The Department, thereafter may pick up the last man in the list, if it so wishes. Meanwhile, hundreds of candidates prepare themselves, spend their poor parents money in making clothes for an interview. Run about to get recommendations, and face stern looking examiners only to be rejected, because they were not born under powerful stars or of wire-pulling relations. Some of the Chairmen, who attended the last week conference therefore suggested that any recommendation of influencing of the members of the Commission should disqualify the candidate altogether. It was also suggested that the recommendations of the Commission should be mandatory.

The Public Service Commissions, in addition to recruitment, exercise the twin function of advising the Government in regard to discipline and promotions. In the nature of things, these functions shall have to be advisory in character. The snag, however, is that the Commissioners are often supplied with inadequate data to reach a correct decision. I have known of a case in the United Provinces, where a rule was unearthed and invoked to keep out one particular person from his legitimate promotion. In ordinary case, the Commission would not even know of such gross injustice being perpetrated. The Delhi Conference, therefore felt that, in order to make a correct decision, the Commissioners should be supplied with full data, a complete list of all the servicemen eligible for promotion with their full service record, and the reasons, if any for the Government preferring to select a particular person. The Commissioners should also be empowered to call for interview any or all the persons eligible for promotions.

Similar demand was made in regard to Commission's functions relating to discipline in services.

Futile Session

Democracy and jobocracy are like husband and wife. They breed faster than locust. It will be the democratic Ministers, who will primarily decide the future constitution of India. They are not likely to curtail their own powers for jobbery. The others, who will assist them in the constitution making are themselves interested in jobs. Looking from this angle, the Delhi Conference was futile and meaningless. It will bear no fruit.

The Government of India has a Selection Board. It functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It includes the Secretaries for Home, Defence, Finance and the State Ministries, with the Establishment officer as its Secretary. Its primary function is to select officers for higher appointments in the Secretariat. The office of the Board maintains a list of all the availalbe officials. It also maintains a close liaison with the Provinces in order to draw upon their personnel for appointments under the Central Government. The Board usually submits a panel of names for selection by a Minister or his Secretary. The Board functioned well so far as the British were in power in this country. Under the ancient regime, Ministers came and went, but the permanent Secretaries remained. Things are changing fast. A Minister would like to select his Secretary as he would select his butler or chauffaur. It is no longer the case of a Minister accommodating his Secretary. A Minister often makes it too hot for a Secretary or makes plans to superced him.

A Minister Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, has recently appointed a Sindhi refugee lawyer as his Public Relations Officer. His main function will be to arrange lectures and conduct visitors to Research Institutes. His Salary is only Rs. 700 1100 a month. It was an emergency appointment, so the Public Service Commission did not come into the picture

Obviously Sri Food Ministerjee is not satisfied with the Publicity he and his ministry get from the Information Department. Unprecedented inflation and high prices on one side and multiplication of jobs on the other side is demonstrative of the powers wellded by the Nasik Printing Press. Long live India's Democracy.

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Even though your teeth are perfect now, if you let gum trouble develop you may lose them. Give as much care to gums as to teeth. Use S. R. Toothpaste two or three times a day. It contains Sodium Ricinoleate which dentists use for strengthening and keeping gums healthy. S. R. Toothpaste keeps teeth sparkling clean and white too.

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Humorous Skit

Rail Never Fails

By Sumitra

There was a tap on the door.

"Who's that?" asked the housewife from within.

"It's your husband, ma'am he has just been run over by a big road-roller." said the man outside.

"Alright, pass him through under the door."

It will not be long before some of us who daily travel by the suburban trains to our offices will be reduced to a much more pitiable plight than this house-wife's hubby. The pressure inside is so great that the biggest roller on the roads fades out into nothingness. Yet, the experience is so novel that no man with any sense of sport can but enjoy it.

I have known fellows who lament a Sunday because they are depriced of their daily dose of enjoyment and pine the whole day for the return of Monday which ushers in a whole weekful of fun and joy-ride on the suburban train.

If you have not travelled by the local suburban trains, it means you have lost a sparkling bit of adventure in your life. For depressed minds there cannot be any better pick-me-up. To while away time hanging on you there is no better way; you simply get into the train, you are carried up and down, and you can remain there as long as you wish.

The real joys start not after you have boarded your train, but the moment you sight the station gates. You hold your breath as you join the multitude that throngs in and out. The moment you are inside the gates, you shut off steam, pull up your feet off the ground and off you go. You slowly drift along, like a swan on smooth waters. (of course you must be careful not to get into the wrong stream which comes out, as otherwise you will have the rude shock of being carried out of the station, and have to repeat the process again till you have joined the right current).

You glide past the booking office, where if you happen to be dressed like a girl, you get your ticket first. But of course, you know that purchasing the ticket is only formal and not absolutely necessary. Next you are carried past the indicator board, a glance at which will reveal to you at what stations the last but one train would have stopped had you travelled by that train. But since you did not, it does not matter at all, and it is there only as a decoration and to keep the ticket-collectors amused.

As you sail past, you have a glance at the big clock hanging over your head, which is always labelled, "out of order" for your benefit, and is there to give you some consolation if you have missed your train by always running behind time. Past the gangway, sloping and slippery, where the world's best acrobats and skating stars had their first lessons then on to the platform.

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The first thing to do on the platform is to find your feet, and release the hold on the neighbour's coat. If you have any dust on your hands you can wipe it off clean on that obliging coat. If your shoes require a little more polishing, there are any number of white pants filing past. Next you give a reassuring tap on your coat-pocket to see if your fountain pen is safe. If you have missed it, that is no matter for any botheration, as it means that you have been having that pen too long with you, and you are really driving the pen dealers out of business. A new pen a month is the rule on the railways.

If your purse is still where you have kept it, itis unusual,and it means that people have been very considerate to you, as they always are. If your handkerchief is still flopping about in the wind, it means that it is cheap and vulgar for anybody to bother about. So time you had another, and you can have your choice from any of your neighbours. And by the way, never restore anything you find to its rightful owner, as he does not expect anything back. It is never done: No, not by any code of etiquette.

Ah! The train is sighted now. Stage number two in your journey now commences. As soon as the train comes to a stop, rush for the doorway. Elbow away all fellows in front of you, dragging some down if found necessary. If any of them are stubborn and do not let go their hold, a little tearing of their shirt pockets will have the desired effect. Of course, some people from inside the carriage will try to alight .There is no question of allowing anybody to get down. Nobody has ever heard of such a thing. So you plunge in, squeeze yourself right into them. There may be a slight murmur of being pushed about and rough handled, emanating from the passage of the carriage, and just for formality's sake you also raise your voice and say that the fault was all your neighbour's. And since the job of finding that neighbour out is too laborious for anybody to undertake, the matter will end there and people will lapse again into jocularity and forget all about it before they are a mile out.

After you have got in, your next job will be to squeeze yourself into the passage beween the long rows of seats, and if you find that your efforts to sit on another who has already taken his seat is not quite successful, you stand out the whole journey with one foot in the tiffin box on the floor and the other in the vegetable basket. If you don't have them, there are enough orange peels and bidi pieces to provide you with soft bedding on the floor.) So that you may not miss your balance, the dhoby next to you obligingly places the bundle of soiled clothes on your head, and no extra charges charged, if you please. If you find some strange hand groping in your pockets, it is by mistake, as mistakes do occur—on such occasions. You have the full right in turn to explore another's pockets, if you are so disposed. If you still have your coat pockets in tact, now is the time to have them cut open free of charge. That is one of the reasons why they sell razor blades nearabout the stations.

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The choice of travelling second or third is entirely yours. You should not pay more for travelling a higher class but what is required is to put on some air, and a stiff neck for this purpose is quite helpful. Have your collars starched next time you travel, and travel second. There are one or two things you have to note, however you have to rub off the dust off your shoes on the seat opposite as a mark of respect for the train. That is number one. Second—you have to cut small slices off the seat cushions, with a razor blade or pen-knife, the slices depending upon the distance you travel. And, oh, by the way, if you are short of any electric bulbs at home, here are the spare ones waiting for you to take. That, you will agree, is a distinct advantage in travelling second.

There is yet another class, little known to the outside world, in addition to the first, second and the third. That is the fourth. Though it comes last, it is the best. It is absolute aristocrat class at that. What you have got to do to travel by this class is merely to stand on the platform, and as the train moves out, you put your arm right through the window bars, and hold fast. The last point is important, and it must go home or you will. Here you ride on air, absolutely streamlined! And as the train moves out, kicking one or two fellows on the platform adds greatly to the pep and your legs are free to perform this act, as they come nowhere in the picture. If your arms begins aching at any stage of the journey, you are free to let go, and drop down at any time you like, provided you take care to take one or two fellows of the fourth class also along with you.

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The process of getting out is as simple as that of getting in. All you have to do is collect all your strength and make one solid plunge at the door. Out you scramble, with all other fellows at the bottom, on the platform. You rush out of the gates, and as you pass out pretend to take your ticket out which you do not possess, till you are safely out of the reach of the ticket collector.

The return journey—is as interesting as the first one, with one added jest. You will have to jab neem sticks into everybody's eyes. It is supposed to be good for their teeth.

"Pretend to be frightened—it's a real revolver"

Theory Behind The Sun Gas Helium

Landmark In Atomic Nucleus Research

"Light" helium, weighing only three-fourths as much as ordinary helium with which it is mixed in nature at a radio of one part in 100,000, has been separated for the first time by two Ohio State university physicists working under a contract with the office of naval research.

This accomplishment of Drs. J. G. Darst and H. L. Johnson may become a landmark in the new physics of the atomic nucleus and be comparable to the first separation of "light" and "heavy" hydrogen, achieved at the U.S. Bureau of Standards about 20 years ago from which have sprung some of the major developments of the age.

This "new" helium 3 promises to be a remarkable material in many ways. Darst and Johnson have obtained a mixture very much richer in the rare isotope than is helium in nature. They still have far to go before a pure preparation is obtained, although there are rumours, that this has been done by a Government agency which is not free to reveal its accomplishment.

Second Lightest Element

Helium, the sun gas, is the second lightest element in the atomic table. Its atom weighs a little less than four times as much as an atom of hydrogen, lightest and simplest of the elements, and its nucleus has one less neutron. In the enormous temperatures of the interiors of the sun and stars, hydrogen atoms are built up into helium, the extra weight turning into energy which is responsible for most of the continuing solar energy. If man ever learns to duplicate this trick, probably impossible, the atomic bomb would be a toy firecracker compared to the potentialities that would be opened.

Ordinary helium, as it is obtained from natural gas wells, is an inert gas. It will not combine with any other element. Thus it is absolutely non-explosive under any circumstances When this gas is reduced to a temperature of 4.2 degrees above absolute zero—that is, about 455 below zero fahrenheit—it changes into a liquid. A peculiarity is that it is always boiling violently under normal pressures as it struggles to regain its gaseous state.

The Curious Change

But when the temperature is dropped a little lower to 2.2 degrees above absolute zero the boiling stops. An extraordinary change takes place. The liquid which results seems to violate some of the best established laws of physics. Among its properties is that of flowing up hill. It will always flow against a temperature gradient from cold to warm. It no longer has any viscosity, one of the primary properties of liquids. It will climb up the walls of a glass tube and flow over the sides. Some irresistible force seems to impel it so spread over any surface, regardless of slope. Under some conditions it will spurt out of a glass tube like a fountain. One of the most remarkable and potentially useful changes is the loss of any resistance to the passage of an electric current. It becomes a superconductor. Through it an electric current could be sent around the world with no loss whatsoever.

The liquid continues to boil—or evaporate—but it no longer seethes and bubbles. The fact that it boils is known only from the fact that the amount present always diminishes.

Flowing Uphill

It has been believed for some time on theoretical grounds that some of these remarkable properties—especially that of flowing uphill— are confined to liquefied helium 4 and would not be shown by the lighter helium 3, the existence of which up to now has been postulated only on theoretical groups.

This difference in behaviour, however, was sufficient to enable Darst and Johnson to effect the partial separation in spite of the extreme rarity of the lighter isotope. Extreme technical skill was necessary and the separation is regarded by officials at the office of naval research as one of the major accomplishments to date of the navy's research programme in the pure sciences.

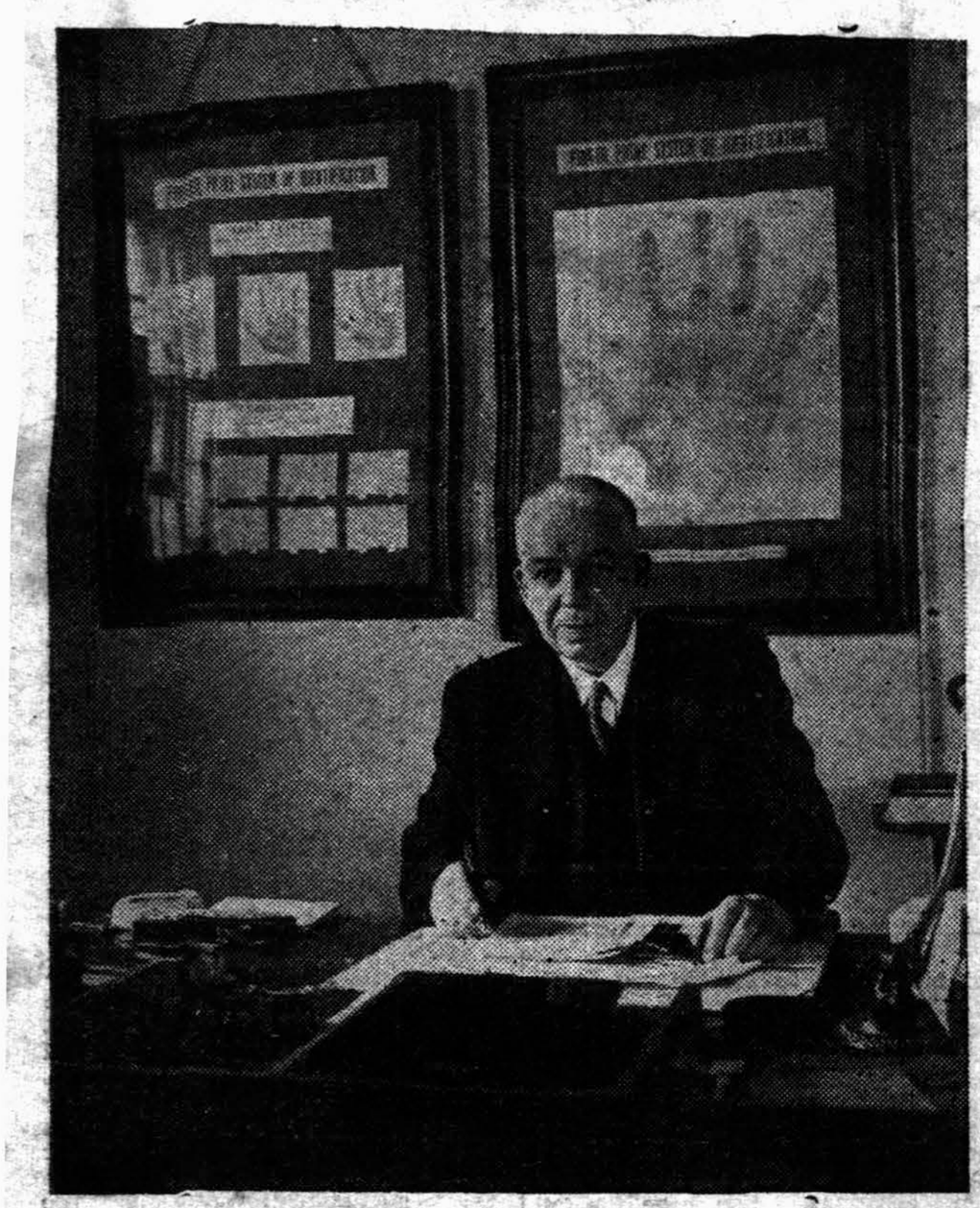
Pure Helium

The preparation will be purified still further, even if this has not already been done elsewhere. The properties of a pure helium 3 liquid are purely conjectural. It is expected, however, to be very close to a basic form of matter in which particles behave like protons and neutrons in an atomic nucleus.

A curious property, it is pointed out, is that liquid helium will not freeze and become solid at any temperature, even at absolute zero when all molecular motion stops, except under enormous pressures.

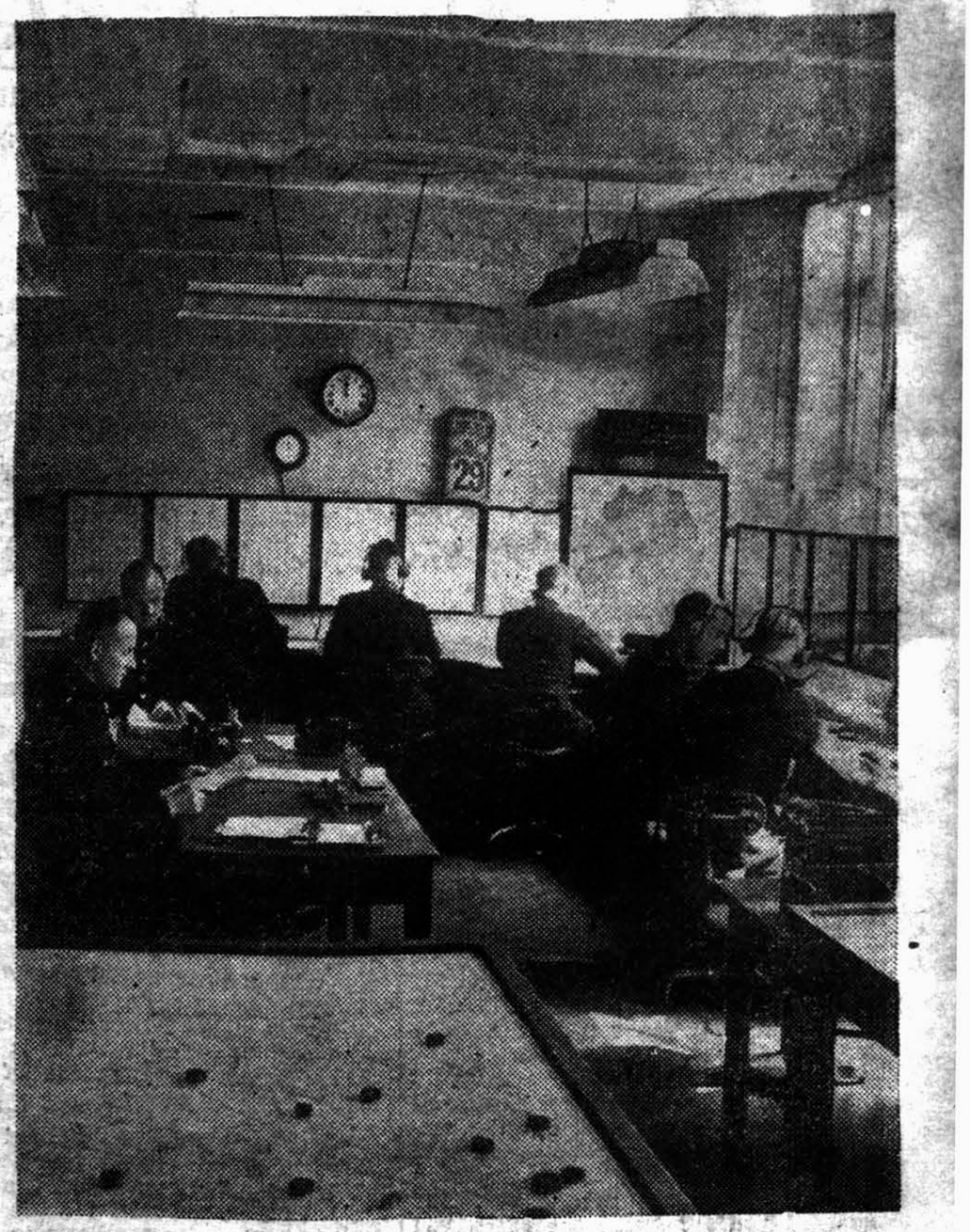
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Finger Print Chief



Supt. F. R. Cherrill MBE, head of the finger print dept of Scotland Yard. Behind his desk is an enlarged impression of the imprint of a hand.

THE BRAIN CENTRE OF THE ANTI-CRIME DRIVE



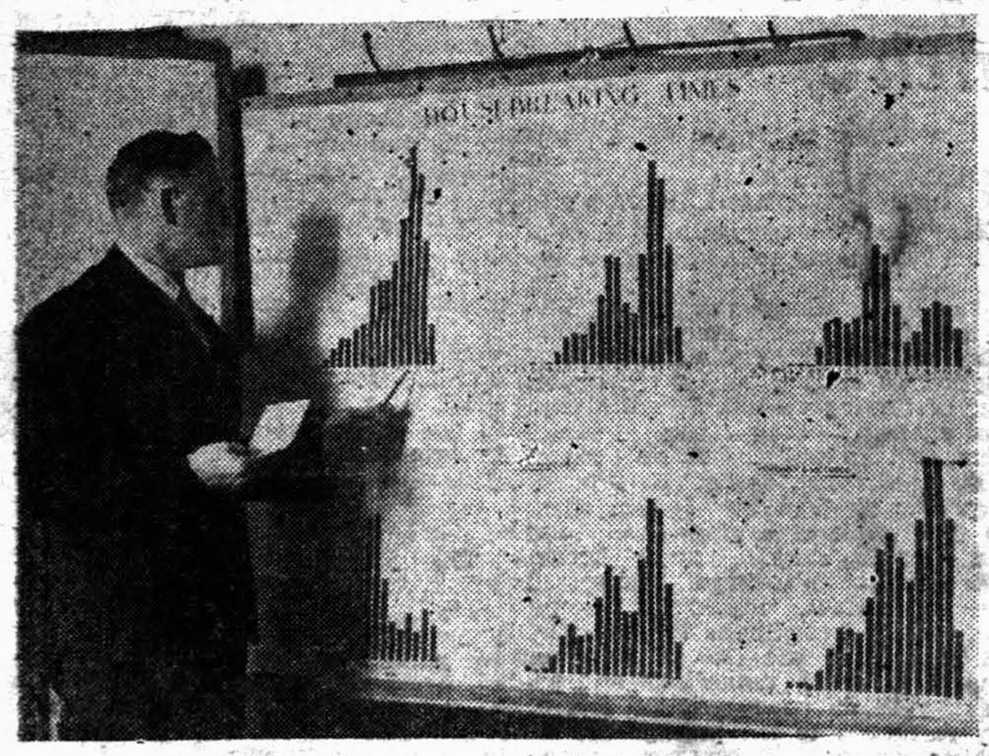
Scotland Yard's information room to which all calls from 999 come. They are plotted on the operations tables on which positions of patrol cars are plotted. Each car is in constant touch by radio with the control room and information and orders can be relayed within seconds to all or a particular car in an area.

SCOT-LAND YARD

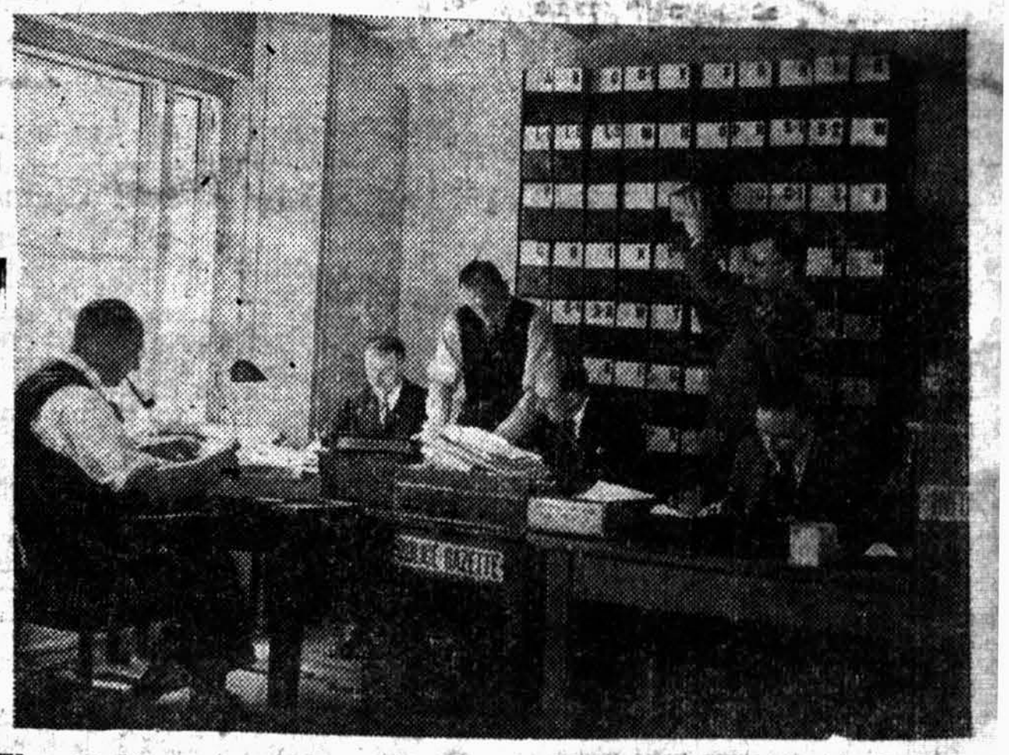
Story On Page 6 And 7

Scotland Yard's Photographic Dept. Photographing marks on a jemmy.

Detecting Forgeries In Scotland Yard's Photographic Dept. Using ultra violet ray to detect forgeries on motor car licenses and log books etc.



Mr. Stanley J. Hobson, head of Scotland Yard's Statistic Branch with a crime gra ph giving daily housebreaking peak times during various months.



The Policemen's Own Paper. The editorial offices of the Police Gazette which is issued from Scotland Yard.

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